

A  
DECLARATION  
OF SVCH GREIVOVS

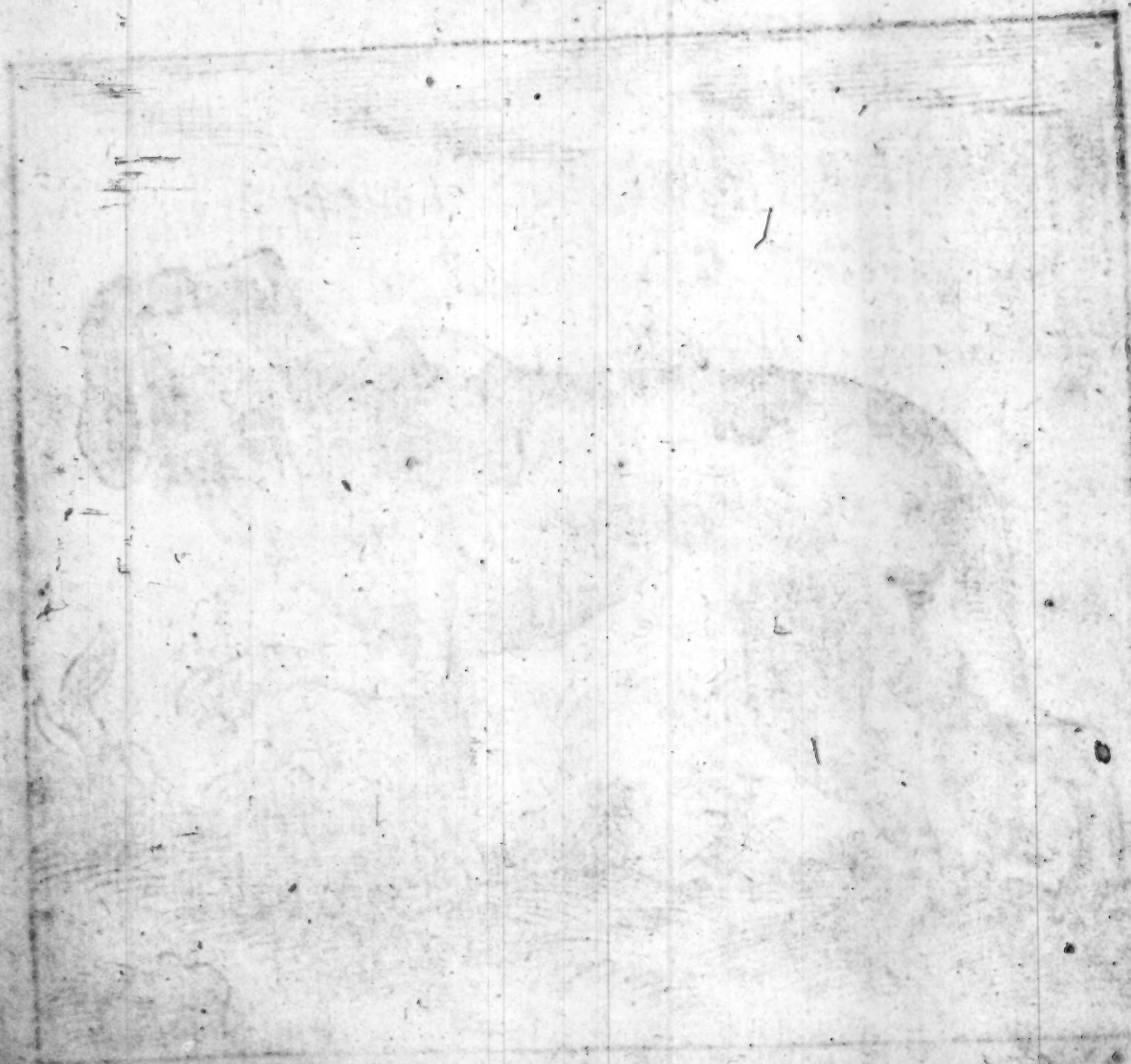
accidents as commonly follow  
*the biting of mad Dogges,*  
together with the cure  
thereof,

BY *K*  
THOMAS SPACKMAN  
Doctor of Physick.



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TO  
THE RIGHT  
VVORSHIPFULL

S<sup>r</sup> ROBERT VVROTH

*Knight, health and  
happines.*

SIR,



*Having collected out of many  
learned Authors, sundry  
speciall notes and observa-  
tions, shewing what strang  
and cruell accidents, doe usually or ve-  
ry often, follow the bitings of madde  
dogges, and knowing that among vs  
sometimes (though not so frequently as  
in hotter countries) this mischeife hap-  
pens to the great danger both of man &*

The Epistle of ...  
beast: I am bound to present them (ban-  
dled and disposed as they be) to the ge-  
nerall view, (I hope) for publicke good,  
and to your particular selfe in respect of  
your worth and neighbourhoode. Our  
language (for ought I know) hath ne-  
uer yet said so much of this subiect.  
Therefore if any by this shall take oc-  
casion to search further, or speake more  
for a greater generall good, I shalbe  
glad to be a whetstone to such an edge.  
In the meane time, seeing this familiar  
animal, the Dog, is the seruant of poore  
men, the delight of great men, and a  
companion of most men: to prevent in-  
conueniences that may fall, Pecori, pe-  
corisq; magistro, both to this kinde  
cattell, and their louing keepers, as also  
to prepare (if need require) a conue-  
nient remedie for so disastrous a mishap,

F



I haue thought good, thus (as I can) to  
forewarne their negligence that thinke  
slightly of such a wound, and to re-  
forme their ignorance, that may be  
(when time is) to seeke for needfull  
help, and make bould to direct these my  
simple labours, first and cheefely to your  
curteous acceptation, not as thanks for  
any benefites receiued, (for I am a  
stranger to you) nor as meanes to insi-  
nuate for future fauours (though it now  
be my hap to be your poore welwishing  
neighbour) but both for the popular  
and well deserued speeches the whole  
country doth asorde you, and also for  
that I know your place and pleasure is,  
to keepe many Hounds for Hare and  
Deare, and Spaniels for land and wa-  
ter. Accept therefore worthie SIR,  
this worthles) though perhaps not alto-  
gether

gether fruitles ) labour, as it is inten-  
ded, a slender token of the good affecti-  
on and respect I beare to the iust re-  
port of your reputation. And  
so with my best wishes of  
health and happines  
to you, I  
rest.

Your worships

in all good will,

THO. SPACKMAN.





OF  
**THE MADDE DOGGE:**

*together with the Cure of those most  
dangerous wounds and fearefull  
accidents, hapning to man and  
beast through their  
bitings.*



**F** poysons incident to the outward parts of man or beast, there is none that in the end induceth or procureth more cruell accidents, and fearefull affections, then the byting of a mad dogge, though in some more or lesse then in other, partly by reason of the complexion and constitution of the body that is bitten, and partly by the manner of the byting.

As for example, if a cholericke body of large vaines repleate with hot humors, be bitten through the skinne by a mad dogge, that with his byting casteth forth store of that virulent some or matter contained in his mouth, being sharpe and hot, he will become mad commonly in the space of one month after he is bitten, and some time sooner, as within a weeke, especially if it be in the heate of sommer, and copled with other bad causes, as an apt disposition of the body, thereto &c. If timely preuention be not

used. And the worser constitution of body a man is of, the more dangerous is the byting: but if the bitten body bee of a cold complexion, such as are the phlegmatike or melancholike, or the biting but slight, or the venemous matter proceeding from the dogge, but small in quantity, or not very maligne & pearcing, then is it longer before the bitten body be tainted with madnes. And by this reason it hath come to passe, that some after the biting haue felt no hurt (more then a little ache and smarting of the wound) till a quarter of a yeere after. Some not in a yeere or two, or three, or 7. yea (as *Galen* reporteth, some not till 16. yeeres after, or as *Guanerius*, not till 18. yeeres after, which he verifieth by a story of one that so many yeeres after he was bitten, fell mad and died so within three daies after. For such is the condition of this poison, that when it hath lyen lurking in the body long before it be perceiued, it breaketh out, when it beginneth to stir, with much more violence, and maketh a quicker dispatch, then otherwise. Which if we duly consider, it is no wisdom for any man, be he neuer so lightly hurt, or feele as little present paine as may be thereby, to be secure and careles in seeking present remedy vpon such a chaunce. For by often experience it hath been seene, that not only the biting is of force to cause madnes, but euen the fume or flauer of a mad dogs mouth, if it touch any bare part of the body, and be not speedily wipt or washt away with salt water, or the vrine of a boy, or such like, especially if any skin be broken where the flauer abideth, or the body bitten be tender, thin skinned, weake or repleat with

bad

Tract. de venen.  
lib. Cap. 12.



bad humours; such being the subtil and pearcing nature thereof, that it speedily passeth through the poores of the skin, and then by little and little maketh it selfe way into the small vaines, arteries and sinowes, & so in proceffe of time assaileth the heart, and disturbeth the braine.

Now then if so great hurt may proceed from dogges, why doe we make them so familiar companions with vs, and vse them with so great delight, seeing we may endanger our selues thereby sooner and forer then we imagine? Surely the reason is, because the dogge is so necessarie a beast as men cannot well tell how to want. For the Mastife dogge is a most trustie seruant in a country house, a Butchers one hand, and by his admirable hardines maketh many great men in loue with him, for the delight and pastime he giueth them in combating with the terrible Bull and merciles Beare. Yea some of them be so full of audacitie, that they will aduenture on the Lyon the King of beastes. But therein I commend them not, because it sauoureth of a rebellions nature, then which nothing can be more odious in a common wealth.

Beside the Mastife, we haue other dogs of pleasure, as the land and water Spannels, the one necessarie for such as delight in hawking after the partridge and fesant, the other for water fowles: the gentlemanly Greyhound for coursing Bucke, Stag, Otter or Hare: the Talbot or Buckhound, more regarded of noble personages: the hounds of ordinary Gentlemen and Yeomen, for Hare, Fox, & Badger. Besides these, we haue dogs, as of lesser spirit and

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courage

courage, so lesse seemely and necessarie, and yet well liked of many, as the Shepherds curre, which hee would not change for the best hound the King hath, & sondry other countrie curs, which some keep only to be as watchmen in the night, to lugge a Hog and eate vp their superfluous crusts and parings. And lastly, wee must not forget the fine Lady dog that fares of the best, lodgeth warme and soft, and is trickt vp with siluer bells, carefully kept from flees, washt and combed with great curiositie, and hath more of this worldly pleasure then many a substantiall and honest house-keeper.

Heare we see such vse and acceptation of all these sorts of dogs, as we cannot well spare any of them, who beside, make themselues the better to be liked, because they carry so true and hearty loue toward such as they serue, as no brute creatures may be compared with them. As I remember a story of which *Saint Augustine* is reported to be the Author, wherein is showne an admirable loue of a dog to his Master. The storie is thus: A certaine Priest that had a louing dogge, on a time trauieling by the way, was met by a theefe that bereft him both of his mony and life, casting his dead body into an od corner out of the way, and so departed. The dog would not leaue his Masters body though dead, but lay by it howling and crying day and night, till by this doing the dead body was found, which being laid openly to be viewed, the dog still gaue his attendance thereon. At length, among other beholders thereof, came the theefe that robbed and murdered him, making shoue of as great sorrow as any other: but the



the dog hauing spied him, ran at him, and would neuer leaue assaying and barking at him, till the rest of the beholders by noting the dogs demeanour and his former attendance on the dead body, became suspitious of him that he so fiercely assailed: whereupon causing him to bee thoroughly examined, he confessed the fact, and was dealt withall according to his desert.

*Scaliger* also, maketh mention of a certaine hunts- Enrich. 202.  
man that by extremitie of cold, was found dead on the top of a snowie mountaine, by whose dead bodie lay a great dog, keeping it in such fort, as he would suffer no man, neither the dead mans frends nor any other, not so much as such as the dog before did know and was acquainted withall, to touch or come neere it.

But hauing no need to seeke so farre for ancient and forreine stories, *Thomas Lupton* in his notes of memorable things, maketh report of no lesse loue in a dog than this, that serued an Inkeeper of *Ware*, a through-faire village in the way to and from *London*. This dog loued his Master so exceedingly, that after he was dead, he sought him vp and down certaine daies, with so great sorrow and mourning, as nothing could comfort him, neither would he eat or drinke at all. At length, not finding him whom he so carefully sought for, he laid himselfe downe in the hot coales in the chimney, from whence being pluckt diuers times, he notwithstanding would doe so still, till he had burnt himselfe to death. Though many wiues loue their husbands dearely, yet I thinke very few of them would ad-

uenture to make demonstration of their loue by  
such a conclusion.

As by these examples, the exceeding loue of  
dogs toward such as they serue, is noted for one spe-  
ciall cause of the regard that is made of them, so are  
they besides this, much esteemed for their ingenu-  
ous and wittie capacitie in learning many pretty  
and strange things.

But as for these and such like causes we loue and  
like them, so if we would consider well the great  
hurts they often do, and may procure both to man  
and beast by their madnesse, which no creature is  
thought so subiect vnto as they, we should rather  
prouidently haue an eye to them and beware of  
them, then so familiarly entertaine them as we doe:  
especially, if we did bethinke our selues that this fa-  
miliaritie betwixt vs and them, maketh vs the lesse  
circumspect in preuenting the hurt which in a mo-  
ment we may catch by them. For some Writers  
affirme, that there is no meanes to helpe or cure ei-  
ther man or beast, that by the byting of a mad dog  
are become mad. And *Paulus Aegineta* saith, he ne-  
uer knew aboue one or two cured of this kinde of  
madnesse, and those not immediately bitten of a  
dog, but bitten of such persons as were fallen mad  
by the byting of a mad dog. Now if any desire  
to know into what kind of passions such doe fall as  
are bitten of these creatures, and not holpen before  
they be growen mad, let them marke these stories  
following.

One *Baldus of Trident*, Doctor of both lawes,  
and a very famous man in his profession, had a litle  
fine



fine Lady dog, that he did take much delight in, and would often play with him. This dogge on a time (as *Mathiolus* reporteth) snapt his Master by the lip, yet so lightly as he made none account of the hurt, neither had the least suspition that might bee of the dogs madnesse. But hereupon, about some foure moneths after, this famous Lawyer became so lawlesse, so vnruely, so outragious, and so far beside humane sense and behauour, that notwithstanding all the meanes which were vsed for helpe, he died in that madnesse very miserably.

This may bee an admonition to all such fine Ladies and Gentlewomen as take pleasure in playing with their beloued chamber-dogs, to haue a regardfull eye to their chaps.

*Andreas Baccius Elpidianus* a learned Physition, writeth thus of a Patient of his that was bitten by a mad dog, although with so smal hurt and offence, as he regarded it not, hauing the wound healed vp within the space of three daies. But about a month being past, finding himselfe more sad and sorrowful than he was wont to be, together with a loathing of himselfe, and wondring how it should so come to passe, he sent for me (saith *Baccius*) inquiring the reason and cause thereof, and I finding him weake spirited and lompish, aduised him to be carefull of his diet, to feed vpon comfortable meates and easie of digestion, and to drinke wine for the better strengthning of his spirits, more plentifully than he had vsed to doe. To which he answered, that hee could neither eat nor drinke, whereupon I offering him drinke, and noting his impotencie in receiuing it

It, opened his mouth, but found no cause there, of his weaknesse or refusall. Then after long bethinking my selfe what might be the cause thereof; I asked him whether at any time he had been bitten by any dog. To which he answered, yes, but yet without any great hurt, as he thought. Whereupon, after some words of comfort, I acquainted his wife and other of his friends priuately, what danger hee was in, wishing them to boat him ouer the riuer *Tiber*, by which he dwelt, and sodenly to throw him in, and sowe him well in the water, which they did, himselfe being very willing thereto. But this practise profiting nothing, I made tryall of other meanes vsed in such cases, but all in vaine. For the same day toward night, hee began to rage, and though tormented with intollerable thirst, and a troublesome feuer, yet could he not be forced to drinke any kinde of drinke or water, (which is a common accident in this disease.) Then was hee strongly bound to a post, yet so great was his furie and madnesse, that he had almost broken the cords, with a desire to runne vpon the by-standers, crying away, away; and sometime howling like a dog, gaping wide, tormented with thirst, and as it were holding his mouth open for drinke, but when it was cast into his mouth with a spout, hee would tremble and quake for feare; continuing in this manner most cruelly vexed with insufferable thirst and hellish heat and burning, vntill the second day from the beginning of his madnesse, was neere ended, and then hee yeelded vp the ghost in wonderfull torture, and no lesse terrour and astonishment to



## Biting and the Cure.

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to the beholders, being the 36 day after his biting.

*Julianus Palmarius* also writeth, that hee knew a man of the country bitten with a mad dogge, who in like maner became mad, & so furious, that he was bound with cordes for restraint of his fury, and the hurt he was like to doe vnto others. Yet sometime this man found intermission of his fits, in such sort as he then would speake and talke sensiblie, and would yeld to reason. And on a time, in such a kinde of intermission and sensiblenesse, making account hee should die very shortlie, he desired such as were about him, that he might take his leaue of his children: which being permitted, he embraced and kissed them very louingly, and very shortly after, hee yeelded vp the ghost. But about 7 dayes after, these his children became as mad as their father, and being vexed with the like tortures, died within few daies very pitifully tormented.

*Hieronymus Cardanus* in like maner sheweth that one *Alexander Brasca*, a nobleman of *Venice*, hauing a dogge fallen mad that he exceedingly loued, which for his madnesse was taken to be hanged, this man in a foolish kindnesse, would needs kisse his beloued dogge before his execution. But such was the sequel of this kissing, as himselfe became mad also in very short space after, and died very miserable.

Lib. 2. Contem.  
Medico. Tract.  
5.

*Matthaeus de Gradibus* saith, that one *Iohn Coquerus*, by the only putting of his hand into a mad dogs mouth, became mad himselfe thereby. And *P. Andreas Matthiolus* testifieth, that he saw two men vexed with this kinde of madnesse, by the only sprinkling

conf. 82.

ling of a mad dogges flauer vpon them, without being bitten at all.

*Lib. 1. de Hy-  
drophob. cap. 5.*

*Baptista Codronchus* a late writer, saith he knew a certaine rich man of Saint Peters castle in the dition of *Banonia*, who seeing a little dogge of his that hee dearely loued, enraged so with madnesse, as he ran vp and downe gaping and foaming at the mouth, he supposing that some bone had stucke in his mouth or throat, would needs trie with his hand, the plucking out therof, but was for his kindnesse so bitten by this his darling, that thereupon he became cruelly tortured with the feare of water and conuulsions, and the seuenth day after in great miserie and torment, tooke his leaue of this world. He was twice or thrice cast into the water and enforced to drinke it, but without any reliefe at all. Heereby we may see, not onely the cruelty of this kinde of poyson, but also learne to take heed of it in time. But though the foame or flauer of a mad dogge be by all mens consent, of a most virulent nature, yet *Petrus Salius Diuersus* a very learned and intelligent Physitian, cannot be perswaded, that by only touching of the skinne of ones bodie, it can be of force to procure madnesse, except the skin bee broken in that part which the foame toucheth. Yet surely I for my part doe verily belecue, that if it be suffred to lie long vpon the sound skin, it will worke such an effect in the end, in some sooner, in some later, according to the constitution and disposition of the partie bitten, and the poysonous degree of such filthy flauer.

*Hist. 6. lib. 28.  
in vita Apolloni-  
ij Tyanei.*

*Philostratus* an ancient writer, hath a storie of a young man, that being bitten with a mad dog, was within



within a little while after so altered from all humane manners and conditions, that he became altogether dog-like in his behaviour. For he would barke, and sit on the ground like a dogge, and when he offered to go, it was still vpon all foure, vsing his hands as his feet, as apes doe, continuing in this wretched estate the space of thirty dayes together, *Julian Palmarius* before named, affirmeth that hee had scene horses, oxen, sheepe, and other cattel become mad vpon the eating of such straw or hay, as mad swine had tumbled in.

Yet this is a mischiefe that few people hitherto haue greatly made account of; which slight regard of a thing so full of perill, hath beene one speciall cause, that hath moued mee to publish the danger thereof, in such maner as by the beholding of other mens harmes, the readers heereof may heerafter become more circumspect and warie, and when occasion serueth seeke remedy with speed.

This kind of madnesse is called in greeke *λύαις λύτ-  
ται, λύπη, or λύσσημα*, in latine *Rabies*, or *Furor*, of the Greeke verbe *λυάω*. 1. *Rabie percellor, insanio*. The greeke word *μῆτις* doth also signifie *furorem*, furie, but that is such a maner of fury as belongeth to reasonable creatures, rather thē bruite beasts. And *Rabies* taken rather for doggish-madnes, then *furor*, hath this propertie attributed to it, that although the sicke therof be extreemly tormented with thirst and heat, yet doe they so wonderfully abhorre and feare the sight, yea (as some haue obserued) the very noise or speech of water and other drinke, as they will in no wise taste thereof, but tremble and quake  
C 2 when

when they looke on it, and therefore by all meanes auoid it. Some in stead of *rabies*, call it *hydrophobia* that is to say water-feare. But this seemeth rather a consequent to *rabies*, and to come vpon the stage in the very last act of this tragedie.

My purpose was not in a matter of such a subiect, as may be shut vp in so smal a roome as this, to stand curiously vpon any bookish method for the handling heereof; but rather as compendiously without multiplicite of words, as I could, to set abroad the knowledge thereof in our vulgar language, in manner of a caueat or watch-word, to al such as haue vse and dealing with dogges: though notwithstanding I thinke it not amisse, heere to shew some definition or description of this infirmitie, for the plaine explanation of it: although very few haue vouchsaued so much in the treatie heereof: & therefore for auoiding of tediousnes I will produce only one, which in my conceit doth more significantly expresse the nature of this infirmitie, then any other that I haue read, which is thus out of *Baptista Codronchus*.

*Lib. 1. de hydroph. Cap. 1.*

*Rabies*, That is to say, Doggish madnesse, is an affect beside nature, ingendred or bred in a liuing creature, of some certaine peculiar poyson, and communicated or imparted to man with a vehemēt detestation of all liquid things, but especially of water.

Heereby we may see the originall of this proceedeth from such kind of poyson, as by the peculiar propertie thereof, induceth a greater loathing of liquid things, then any other manner of poyson is knowen to doe.

*Patras*



*Petrus Salius* saith he hath knowen some of these mad people, that would eat bread and flesh, but especially sugar, in great quantitie, while they were tortured with their mad fits, but if the sugar were dissolued in wine, broth, or water, they would in no wise taste thereof. And many of them will howle and barke like dogs. Though this manner of madness be accounted so peculiar and proper to dogges as no creatures are found so often afflicted therewith as dogges, and such as haue beene bitten with dogs, communicating the poyson thereof one to another by contagion: yet *Palmarius* saith, hee saw twentie wolues at one time enraged with this kind of madness, that ranne forth of a wood together, byting and murdering great numbers of all sorts of cattell. But what are wolues indeed, other then a kinde of wilde dogges?

Howbeit *Andreas Baccius* affirmeth that the kinde of Weasils called Martynnes, and Apes also, haue primarilie (that is without the byting of any other creature) beene found mad. He maketh mention also of a woman that being bitten by a cat, fell mad, and died within 14 dayes after.

And againe he saith, that he knew a certaine Gardiner, who vpon the Iordaine was assailed with an old red cocke, and bitten by him on the left hand that it bled withall. Which Gardiner, the very same day shewed his teeth and grinned like a dogge, and straight after he offered to leape like a fighting cocke, at such as were neere him, with fierce and staring eyes, and the third day after his biting he died in torment to the terrour of the behoulders. But it is like,

in mine opinion, that both this Cat and Cocke were first bitten by some mad dogge, and this last the rather, because he made a grinning and shoue of his teeth like a dogge.

*Lib. 8. de Hist. animalium.* Aristotle also saith that Camels, Horses & Mules haue beene found mad in like sort, and my selfe knew a Mare of great worth, that was mad, but she had beene bitten by the nose by a mad dog. And swine I haue knowne mad vpon the like occasion, and so I am perswaded that the other creatures named by *Aristotle*, gat their bane also from madde dogges. Yet *Petrus Salius* sheweth some reason to proue that this kind of madnes may be caused in man or beast, by some internall principle inbred within them, without the biting or contagion from any other. And to that end he produceth a story of a woman his Patient, in manner following.

*Lib. de affect. Particula. Cap. 19.*

A certaine woman about 36. yeeres of age, sicke of a feuer, sent for me crauing my help. Being come, I perceiued that she was vexed with a pestilent feuer, whose cure I take in hand, and the 11. day after, I left her restored to health. About so many daies after, she fell sicke againe of a bloody flux and a feuer withall. Whereupon she sent for me the second time, and hereof I holpt her in the space of 7. daies, sauing that a light or mild feuer still remained, of whose cure I did deliberate. But before I could effect it, the woman fell into a great loathing and abhorring of all liquid things, and that so exceedingly, as she would neither receiue any her selfe, nor could abide to see any other body drinke before her, it being in the midst of sommer. Whereupon I supposed her



to be sicke of a doggish madnes called *rabies*. Yet she was well in her wits and vnderstanding, complaining of nothing so much, as the detestation of drinke or liquid meates, the sight or imagination whereof, ministred so great horror vnto her as was wonderfull. Otherwise she was very quiet, and would talke very sensibly. Whereupon I asked whether she had not at any time beene bitten of dogges? To which she answered no, neither did euer keepe any dog in the house. Then I asked her Mother also whether she had not been bitten when she was a little Girle or Infant? who also answered the like. Vpon consideration whereof I began to doubt whether any body might fall into this kind of affliction or hydrophobie by some inbred beginning or occasion, without contagion from any other. The woman could not be cured hereof, but the eight day after died in this manner of passion. The reason of this hydrophobie or water-feare in this woman, I leaue to be discussed of the learned. But in mine opinion this was the lesse like to proceed from the biting of a mad dogge, because it was not accompanied with any other of such accidents as are vsually wont to goe with it. And though this example be *ex raro contingentibus*, in a manner matchles, yet *Soranus* seemeth to parallel this of *Salius* by a historie that he reporteth of a child, whom he saw so fearefull of his nurces breast-milke, that it would not abide to tast it, yet no note or knowledge of doggish contagion going before.

Causes

*Causes of this infirmitie.*

**I**N searching out the causes of this doggish madnesse, diuers learned writers both olde and new, haue been very industrious, producing reasons agreeable to the opinions they were of, which heere to set downe in order, would be more long and tedious, then pleasing & profitable, and therefore I will show breefly such as seeme most probable and truth-like. Of which some are immediate and inward : other some mediate and outward. The immediate and inward cause hereof, is a most pernicious and deadly poison ingendred and bred of such corruption of humors and notable malignitie, as peculiarly sorteth and most agreeth to the nature of such creatures, as are afflicted therewith.

Corruption and prauity of humors, is the mediate inward cause of such manner of poison, as the excessse of heat and cold, a hot and dry region, or such as is extreame cold and dry, are the mediate outward causes. All which argue that the temperature and complexion of dogges, is not any efficient cause of this infirmitie, though like enough to yeeld some furtherance thereto. For if dogges (being very angrie beastes) be restrained or kept much from drinke, choler doth so boile in them (as some thinke) that it ioyned with the peculiar propertie of their nature, helpeth forward the breeding of such a malignitie as forceth them to madnes. Which may happen at any time of the yeere, but especially in the heat of Summer, and that cheefly in the dogge daies, or in the extremitie of winter. For both these constitutions  
of



of the aire, though contrary, may worke the same effect. For as the extremitie of heat is of force to scorch the blood, so the extremitie of cold, doth thicken and congeale it in such sort, as for want of diffilation it becommeth grosse and blacke, & thereby infected with so euill a qualitie, as giueth occasion of madnes. And therefore in these regions where the Sommer season is most hot, and the winter most cold, are commonly found most store of such dogs. But the very true cause indeed why a dogge is more quickly & easily turned mad then any creature els, is his peculiar and naturall propertie and inclination to such a maladie, more then of any other liuing creature.

Among outward causes contagion or the byting one of an other is the chiefe. Their feeding also vpon carion, especially such as haue died of any murri- on or rot, or been stricken dead with thunder, or poi- soned by the biting or stinging of any venomous beastes: or their eating of corrupt, rotten, stinking or very salt or spiced meates: much sorrow for want of their lost masters: for hereupon many times, they hunt vp and downe so long, without eating or drink- ing, that by their restles trauaile, want of meat and drinke, ioyned with mourning & greife, their blood is so chafed and distempered, as it ministreth great occasion of breeding this kinde of fearefull pas- sion. For as dogges doe exceedingly loue those whom they serue, so will they as much greeue for the losse of them.

A dogs loue saith *Ascanius Mancinellus* hath this peculiar propertie aboue the loue of other crea-

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tures,

tures, that the more his Master beateth him, the more entirely he will loue him, and thereupon in a merr y conceit, hee seemeth to prooue a womans loue and a dogs to bee contrarie one to the other, in that (as he saith) If a woman be beaten but once by her husband, shee will doe her vttermoſt to repay it againe a hundreth fold.

Tetrab. 1. Ser.  
2. cap. 24.

*Aetius* out of *Rufus* and *Posidonius*, saith, that dogs being hot and dry by nature, doe get an other kind of heat and drynesse in the Sommer time, by the ambient aire, and by the immoderate intemperature thereof doe become mad.

*Galen* saith, that no creature is troubled with this kind of madnesse, but onely dogs. Which speech of his, hath tryed the wits of many men in searching out the truth therof. Of whom, som thinke it vnderstood by *Galen*, for the most part, or none so madde as dogs, or none vexed with such a kinde of madnesse primarily, that is, from their owne peculiar nature, as dogs be, but that such as are infected with this kinde of madnesse, haue it commonly from dogges by contagion. *Galens* words be these:

Lib. 6. de lib. cin.  
affectibus. cap. 4.

*Cum enim reliquorum animalium nullum rabie capiuntur, solus canis eo affectu corripitur.*

*Thomas A Viega* commenting vpon these words saith: *Lege (nullo alio capto) solus: significat manentibus alijs multis sanis, canem corripit ob promptitudinem temperamenti: non quasi alia non rabiunt.*

*Petrus Salius*, saith, *Credatur hoc ab eo fuisse factum ob non habitam ab eo rei experientiam &c.* That is, Let it be supposed that *Galen* spake thus, not vpon any experience he had of this matter, which if he had seene,



seene, or heard any faithfull testimonie thereof, he would surely haue reuoked this opinion, and not haue auouched, that onely dogs and none other creatures are tayed with this manner of madnesse.

*Ascanius Mancinellus* endeououring to explaine *Galenus* meaning, saith: *Quando Galenus dicit canem solum &c.* That is, When *Galen* saith that a dog onely is troubled with this kind of madnesse called *rabies*, it is to be vnderstood, first and principally, by reason he is more apt thereto than any other liuing thing, but other creatures by a secundarie meanes, and accidentally: for that this *rabies*, which inferreth the terrible passion of water-feare, seemeth to bee the proper passion of dogs, as a thing more often and rather afflicting them, then other liuing creatures. Which seemeth the more probable, for that of other creatures, not one among a thousand is found to be affected with this manner of madnesse; and such things as so seldom happen, are esteemed as though they neuer hapned. Beside this, the truth hereof seemeth more apparant, because I neuer found in any author or expositor, that the signes and notes accompanying this disease, haue been described and spoken of in other mad beasts, or that such as haue been bitten by them, haue fallen into the passion of water-feare, as it falleth out in those that are bitten by a mad dog. Therefore wee may very well conclude, that this kind of affection belongeth properly and principally to dogs, and secondarily to other creatures, and thereby it may seeme no absurditie to say, that their madnes is not

*vera rabies*, because it wants the right notes of *rabies*, but rather a kind of furie caused by adustion of humors, according to part, and not according to the whole. And this I thinke may suffice for the explaining of *Galens* meaning, though more I could produce.

*Signes of a madde Dogge*

*Jacobus Greni-  
mus, lib. 1. de  
Venenis, cap. 35.  
& alij.*

**W**Hen a dog is become mad, he is commonly altered in the whole habit and temperature of his body, growing leane, dry and thirstie, yet refusing drinke, and fearing or flying from water and bright things. He is sad and pensive, hanging down his head, or bearing it more toward one side than another: his eyes be red and fierie, his countenance horrible and very vnpleasant; and *Paulus* saith hee is altogether dumbe and seldom able to barke. Yet some say, he will now and then barke at his owne shadow, but with a very hoarse voice. His eares hang down, he dreueleth and fometh at the mouth and nose, his tongue hangeth out, being of a red or blackish colour, hee bloweth short, refuseth both meat and drinke, his tayle hangeth loosely, or is clapt betwixt his legs: hee goeth drowsily, and when he runneth, he reeleth to and fro, yet runneth he then faster then he was wont; hee knoweth neither his Master, nor any of the household, but will bite them as soone as any other. What creature soeuer he meeteth, either wilde or tame, he will offer to bite it. In his running or going, he will stop sometime vpon the sudden. All other dogs are afraid



fraide of him, and runne from him if they may: but if they meet him on the sudden, they will crouch downe to him and flatter him for feare.

These are noted to bee the signes of an absolute mad dog, but many mad dogs want some of these signes.

Therefore when one is bitten with any dogge whatsoever, because *Galen* saith, that the byting of a mad dog, is like, and nothing different in thow or feeling, from the byting of one that is not madde. *Oribasius*, and other ancient Writers, set downe this for a tryall, namely, to take the kernell of a Walnut well bruised, and lay it vpon the bitten place, according to the Greeke writers, a day and a night, but *Isaac* and *Haly abbas* thinke a night sufficient, *Avicen*, onely an hower, of which opinion is *Gentilis*, if the kernell be applied presently after the byting, but otherwise not. Some againe say, if the wound be great and bleed much, that an hower is sufficient, because that in great wounds a put will much sooner drink vp the poyson than in smal. Therefore the smaller wounds require a longer time. When it is taken of, cast it to Hens, who if they eat it and dye the next day after, it is a manifest signe that the dog was mad; or as some say, if they refuse to eat it. Or take a peece of bread, wet in the bleeding wound of one bitten, when offer the same to some other hungry dog to eat; if he refuse to taste of it, that is taken for a very bad signe. Yet some thinke that these are not sufficient tryalls to repose trust vpon, and therefore it were better to note diligently whether the byting dog be afraid of water or not, for

*Lib. de ther. ad  
Pison. cap. 16.*

that is accounted a certaine signe of madnesse, if he feare and refuse the sight of it. This kind of feare is named of the Greekes, *idrophobia*, and is for the most part, an ineparable signe of a mad dog, or of any other thing that is mad by the byting of a dog. Neither can they abide the sight of any thing that is bright, as to behold a looking glasse, or such like.

Among dogs, such are noted to be most apt to become mad, as are swiftest of foot, fullest of agility in body, leanest of constitution, and in colour red or blacke.

A man bitten of a mad dog, first becommeth sad and full of imaginations, after the poyson beginneth once to worke, muttering and talking to himselfe, and being asked a question, answereth litle to the purpose. He is afraid, where is no cause of feare, his sleepe weareth away, he feeleth grypings in his stomacke, and shunneth the companie of men; his countenance becommeth wild and gastly, hee is exceeding thirstie, his voice groweth hoarse, his eyes red and fierie, flying the light, and sometime weepeth without any manifest cause; his face swettie, hee is very prone to anger more than hee was wont to be, his minde is far out of order. For the venome hauing made it selfe a way through the small veines and arteries into the great, in proceesse of time getteth vp to the braine, where it peruerteth and corrupteth the imagination, reason, and memorie. Yea sometime it so infecteth the synowes, as hee is vexed with grieuous crampes, and cruell conuulsions, and in the end forceth him so far out of his wits, as hee will offer violence both to  
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himselſe



himselfe and all that he is in companie withall, especially with his teeth like a dog, and will howle and barke after a doggish manner, fearing the sight of water, or any bright thing, and (as some Writers affirme) imagining that therein hee seeth a dogge, which of all creatures hee feareth and abhorreth most.

Beside these remembred notes, *Salvus* mentioneth one, which he auoucheth to be infallible, although neuer obserued before by any but himselfe: which is a feeling of some kind of paine in the bitten place, though the wound haue been healed long before. For when the bitten body beginneth to grow into madnesse, he sensibly feeleth a paine, though not very great, in the place that he was bitten in, which creeping from place to place, about three or fower dayes after it beginneth, or a little more, ascendeth to the brayne, where it causeth a kind of giddynesse and a certaine manner of confusion withall, whereby the sicke bodie beginneth to stagger and reele this way and that way, and shortly after, falleth starke mad.

This sensible feeling of paine in the bitten place when the mad humour beginneth to stirre, which *Petrus Salvus* calleth an infallible note of this malady, neuer before obserued by any but himselfe, as he sayth, seemeth to be verified by a story of a mad body, related by an excellent Physition called *D. Abel Roscius* of *Lausanna*, in an epistle of his to *Gaius Fabritius* that notable Chirurgeon of our time. The story as he hath reported it, is, as followeth.

A certaine very honest Matron, the daughter of

a famous Doctor, and married not past two yeeres before to a Nobleman, one wel known to me, and very neere allied, as she passed one day through the citie, *Anno Domini* 1581. was suddeniely set vpon by a madde dogge and bitten in the left arme. The neighbours and other that were in her company, being much grieued at this mishap, kild the dogge presently, and without delay were learned Physicians sent for, who prescribed exquisite remedies, causing them to be applyed to the part affected accordingly, not omitting the administration of wholesome antidotes and apt preseruatiues inwardly. The bitten arme was streightly bound about the wound, and locall medicines of drawing facultie for the bringing forth of the venome, were applied. After which a Chirurgion seared the place with a hot iron, so that within a few dayes space the woman (as it pleased God was quite healed) or seemed so to be, no hurt appearing in her arme, nor scarce any scarre perceiued, neither was there any suspicion of the least iot of poyson remaining. But marke I pray you what followed. In the seuenth yeere after it was healed, shee was afflicted with much more cruell and grievous accidents; In the arme that was bitten shee felt a most intollerable paine, like as it had beene torne and gnawed with the teeth of dogs: Very shortly after, she became furious, distract in minde, full of grieve and sorrow, voyd of sleepe, vexed with vnquenchable thirst, and after this with a feuer and exceeding decay of strength, abhorring meat extreamly, but not drink, neither did she refuse such liquid things as might assuage



assuage her thirst. We thought her hard at death's dore because wee saw no hope of life or health in her. Yet so notable remedies were with all diligence administred to her by Physitians, and so well she was attended by her domesticals, as beyond all hope, shee recovered health againe in few dayes. Seuen yeeres after this inuasion, and in the fourteenth yeere after the dogges byting, and in the third yeere after the death of her husband, shee began againe to be most miserably tortured, her fit still beginning in her left arme. She felt extreame paines, was vexed with vomiting and incredible belching, enduring all the symptomes that are wont to proceed from burnt choler, want of sleepe and exceeding thirstinesse. In the bitten place shee felt most cruell prickings shootings and exquisite paines, yet by good meanes she was againe holpen, I being still present with her, and seemed perfectly cured. Howbeit, I deemed that her griefes were rather dulled and as it were brought a sleepe, then quite extinguished, although she continued in this good state six yeeres together, as afterward it appeared. For in the twentieth yeere after her byting, her former griefes returned againe, which being yet then also asswaged, they vexed her the next yeere following, and the very next yeere after this she had to grievous fits thereof, and the next after that, three, and this last yeere two. Her fits in the three former yeeres were oftner, but shorter. In almost euery one of the mutations of these times, her paines still began in her bitten arme, I feare it will bee her death shortly. Of all this I am a wit-

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nesse,

witnesse, and haue been still present, &c. Thus far  
*D. Abel Roscius.*

This story is produced as a thing of rare contingence. The chiefe cause of the so often redintegration of these mad fits in this Gentlewoman, (in mine opinion) was, for that the wound at the first curing thereof, was healed vp to soone. For it should haue been kept open and from healing, the space of fortie dayes at the least: and again, because the hot iron was applied before sufficient absterion and correction of the venemous matter contained therein, by conuenient lotions and the application of ventozes or horseleeches, to the place affected.

*Aetius*, an ancient writer, reporteth a story of a Phylosopher, that being bitten with a mad dogge, and at length perceiuing his growing into that infirmitie, went to wash himselfe in a bath, wherein hee thought hee saw a dogge. Whereupon musing a pretty while, at length he tooke courage and leapt into the bath, saying, what haue dogs to doe with bathes, and striuing against the growing infirmitie, dranke his belly full of the bath water, and so holpt himselfe.

Dotage, or idle talking, hath been noted to bee one speciall accident that vsually followeth such as are growing into the extremitie of this euill, thogh alwaies it falleth not out so. For *Peter Salius* before named, who had good experience of this bad maladie, saith, he knew some in great extremitie without any shew or token of dotage, and so sensible, that being perswaded to drinke at such time as they haue trembled at the sight thereof, haue requested  
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the offerers of it, that they would close their eyes or blindfold them, that they might not see the drinke or water offered them, and then bad them cast into their mouthes what they thought good, or any thing else mixt with their drinke that might be for their helpe. And when they grinned or gnashed with their teeth, and after a doggish fashion, were forced by the strength of the poyson working in them, to offer to byte such as were neere them, they would pray the by-standers, to hold or binde them fast, that they might not hurt any body by their byting, wishing them not to put their hands, or any part of their bodies to their mouthes, lest they should snap at them; for so the poysonous infection enforced them to doe. These, saith hee, I haue knowen to lament their owne miserie, being greatly griued, that they sought not for helpe in due time, committing themselves in all things to Gods mercy, crauing of him forgiuenesse of their sinnes, &c.

If a man that is fallen madde by the byting of a mad dog, doe byte an other man, woman, or child, they likewise will be mad in time, except by good meanes it be speedily preuented. Yet this madness caused by a mad mans byting, is much more easily preuented and cured, then the madnesse of such as haue it immediately from a dog. Howbeit, the byting of some mad men or women, that is, such as be blacke or red hayred and freckled, is worse than the byting of other colours: and among other, such as be fasting.

It hath beene much debated among Writers,

which should bee the chiefe and most speciall place affected in this maladie ; some thinking that the synnowes were, because of the grievous convulsions that the sicke haue been vexed with somtimes. Other, that the brayne, in which resteth the seat of the reasonable soule. Some, the mouth of the stomacke, obseruing their maner of vomiting, yexing, and insatiable thirst. Some, the heart onely. But others ( whose opinion liketh me best ) doe belecue that not onely place or part of the body is affected therewith, but many, as the heart, stomacke, midrife, head, &c. For if the venome doe first peirce the veines or arteries, it passeth directly to the liuer and heart. If it first take possession of the synnowes, it mounteth thereby to the braine & the membranes or skins enclosing it, whereupon follow such terrible convulsions as they are many times afflicted withall, and by consent from thence the mouth of the stomacke and consequently the heart. For they are not troubled with any feuer till the heart bee touched, which indeed is the part that all manner of poyson either mediately, or immediately doth inuade.

*The cause of hydrophobia or water-feare.*

Now if I be asked why mad dogs doe so greatly feare water, For answer I will produce the opinions of sundry learned Writers concerning this point.

*Hieronymus Capinaccius* out of *Galen de theriaca ad Pisonem*, bringeth this for one reason : Namely, because a madde dog is so exceeding dry, as hee hath great need and desire of moysture, but being distract in his minde and perseuerance, despiseth it, and flieth from that which might doe him good.

*This*



This, and diuers other opinions of ancient and some moderne Writers, are learnedly disproued by *Baptista Codronchus*, who afterward yeeldeth his approbation to others more like to be true.

But why do men which are reasonable creatures, feare also and tremble at the sight of water or other moysture or liquors, when they be mad by the byting of a mad dog?

This saith *Capinaccius*, proceedeth from the great abundance of melancholy, that sendeth vp a darke blacke vapour to the braine, whereby the animall spirit is made so thicke and cloudie, that the action thereof is hurt and perturbed.

But why doe they feare water more than any other obiect?

Because of the want of moysture, which is in such a manner, as the moyst forme of water hath gotten a fearefull impressiõ hereof in the brayne.

But if water be brought them, why is their feare sometime increased, and sometime they bee ready to vomit at the sight thereof?

They be alwaies in feare, though they see no water, but when they see it, their feare is much more increased at the beholding thereof; calling sometime to minde their byting, with an imagination that they see a dogge therein: and they become apt or ready to vomit, because the mouth of the stomacke is affected with poyson, whereby is stirred vp therein a certaine heauie and grievous sense that is imparted to the inward sense, and is a cause that from the braine is imparted that loathsome and hurtfull desiring power: whereby,

like as if the animall spirit be rightly offred from the braine to the mouth of the stomacke, the appetite is good, and thereto agreeth the attractive power of the stomacke: euen so while there is offred from the brayne, a vitious or corrupt appetiting facultie, there followeth loathing and aptnesse to vomit, whereto assenteth the expulsive faculty: which is the cause that they vomit vp such water as they drinke.

Heerewithall may reason be inferred for the reconciling of two famous Physitians that seeme to haue vttered contrarie opinions or doctrines: that is *Galen* and *Auicen*: This man saith, that mad men die vpon the drinking of water, and *Galen*, contrarywise saith, that the drinking of it is good for them. To which it is answered, that if the madnesse be in the beginning, the drinking of water is wholesome: but if it be farre gone, and the feare continueth, then doe they die by drinking thereof, because the vitall spirit is almost wholly dissipate, so that vpon small occasion and very speedily it is extinguished.

*Iulian Palmarius* thinketh, that (whatsoever the right cause of their fearing of water may be) there is some extreame antipathy or contrariety betwixt that madnesse and water, because (beside this exceeding feare of water) it hath beene obserued by experience, that if the new bitten wound bee but washed with water, the bitten body can afterward very hardly or neuer be cured & freed frō madnes: for that the water by this antipathie driueth & forceth this kind of poison so deeply into the body, as  
it



it cannot be fetcht out againe, or very hardly. Therefore it behoueth such as be bitten, to take heed of washing the wounds with fresh water. This opinion of *Palmarius* seemeth very truth-like.

*Petrus Salius* very litle differing in opinion from *Palmarius* saith, that the poison of doggish-madnes followeth no peculiar temperament, but is a poyson of the whole substance : which being communicated to man, very sliely or secretly polluting the humors without any sense or perseuerance of hurt, and by little and little creeping from part to part, as soone as euer it toucheth any principall part, it disturbeth and greatly vexeth it, causing great thirstinesse. At which time, if the sicke doe drinke or take any liquid thing, they are tormented very extreamely in their inward parts. This cannot be by reason of any temperature, because they feele one kind of torture whether they drinke hot liquor or cold ; but by the peculiar nature of that kinde of poyson, which as it is a poyson hurtfull to man for the whole substance thereof, so hath it an antipathie or contrary disposition in it to all liquid things, by which it becommeth so exasperate and cruell, as the inward parts by the terrible pangs and grypings thereof, are more miserably vexed then otherwise they should be. This saith *Salius*, I haue noted to be the cause from whence they haue euen from the beginning abhorred liquid things, because all with one consent, haue affirmed that by the drinking of them, they haue been exceedingly afflicted. After the tryall whereof, they haue loathed and detested all sorts of liquors so greatly, as  
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the onely sight of them, hath giuen occasion to turne them into the like tortures, and sometime worser.

This opinion seemeth so well to bee liked of *Cordronchus*, that he nothing dissenteth from it. But otherwise, so different haue been the opinions of other Writers, as the true cause of this *Hydrophobie* or water-feare, seemeth so secret and hidden, as the most learned and ingenuous haue been and are encompassed by the search thereof, and therefore for breuitie I leaue it, and passe to the cure of this miserable and fearefull kind of madnesse.

*The Cure.*

**W**HEN one is bitten of a dogge, and resteth doubtfull whether he were mad or not, it were good to make a tryall, by moystning a peece of bread in the bloody wound, and offering it to a hungry dog, which if he refuse to eat, it is very like that the byting dog was mad. For this tryall hath been found more assured than the giuing it to Pullen. For so exquisite is the smelling sense of dogs, as they are able to discerne therby that poisonous infection which they are so apt to be hurt by. But hens and poultry haue been seene to eat such kind of bread or nut kernels as haue been moystned in the wound, without any hurt thereby.

It were good also to note or hearken, whether he did byte any other creature else, or whether he were noted to be afraid of water, or the sight & beholding of looking glasses, or other bright things.

If



If the byting dog were knowen or found to bee mad, & the wound that he hath made be great, suffer it to bleed wel a good while together, that some part of the poison may come forth with the bloud. But withall let the bitten member bee presently bound about, three or fower fingers bredth about the wound, with a garter or such like thing reasonable hard, for the better restraint of the poysons piercing. For this kind of practise by the testimonie of *Galen*, and the experience of others, hath been found very profitable in prohibiting the speedy piercing of poyson by the bytings of serpents and venemous creatures. Yet if the part bound doe grow benumbed & senseles by the hardnes of the binding, let it be slackned somewhat, lest the bound member might thereby be mortified. But if the bitten wound be in such a part as cannot be handsomly bound, then let some astringent medicine bee applyed some reasonable distance about the wound, such as this: Take oyle of *roses* and *myrtils*, each an ounce, of *bole armenake*, *sanguis draconis*, *myrtils* and *sumach*, each halfe a dram; Temper these together with the white of an egge well beaten, and a litle vinegar, then spread it vpon a linnen cloth, and binde it about the wound, moystning it with vinegar, or laying to fresh when it is dry. Or if the rest cannot presently be gotten, then in the meane time till they may be gotten, vse the white of an egge beaten with a litle vinegar. Yet alwaies provided, that these or such like astringent medicines, be applyed quite beyond the place of the poysons abiding: For if the poyson haue gotten beyond

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them, they may be a meanes to force it further into the bodie.

But if the wound be small and nothing perceiued but the foame or slauer about it, then wash away the foame with the vrine of a boy, or with lie, or such like, and then dilate or enlarge it, by paring awaie the flesh round about, that the hole may bee round which some call circination. For by this meanes the wound will the more easily be kept open, and not heale so soone as otherwise it would. Which maner of practize *Galen* doth approue. *Lib. de theriaca ad Pisonem. Cap. 16.* Some only scarrifie or scotch the skinne round about it, that it may bleed reasonable well. After the vse of circination or scarificatiō, let ventozes or cupping-glasses be set on with a good flame, and then either cauterize it with a hot iron or rather with a cauterie of gold, except the place be sinowe and very sensible. This cauterizing is commended by all writers as the most sure remedy for the extinguishing of the virulent matter contained in the wound, which though it be terrible to the eye, yet the pain therof continueth not so long as that which is caused by a potentiall cauterie. This must not be slightly done, but strongly set on and deeply pressed in, as *Guilielmus Fabritius* a famous and singular Chirurgion vpon his often experience heerein, seriously aduiseeth, saying, I speake by experience. For the more the wound is put in a heat and inflamed, the sooner will the poyson be drawn forth.

After it is seared, let the escharre or crust be caused to fall as soone as is possible, by often annointing it.



it with a mixture made of liquid varnish, the white of an egge and fresh butter. Or with fresh butter of it selfe as hot as the partie can endure it. And if the crust by these meanes come not off within two daies space, then may it be removed by some instrument and handy operation, lest by the long continuance thereof the venemous matter that remaineth vnconsumed, may get a new strength, and the vlcer be sooner cured then is conuenient for this maladie. For it should be kept from healing the space of fortie dayes at the least.

Or after the ventozes be remooued, there may be set on horse-leeches for the more effectuall drawing forth of the venemous bloud, and then to cauterize as is aforesaid.

But if the bitten place be of exquisite sense, or in tender bodies, these meanes ought rather to be vsed to the parts next adioining then to it, laying or apply more milde things vpon the biting. As if the bitten body can get one that will sucke out the venome with his mouth, that is the gentlest way, most harmlesse, and yet very effectuall. But hee that sucketh the wound must looke he haue no raw or skynles, or vlcered part in his mouth, lest he catch hurt himself while he doth his good will to help another. And though his mouth be whole, yet it is good for him to rinse or moisten it with some sweet oile, before he goe to sucking. For so hee shall keepe the venome from taking hold on any part thereof. Next to this, is commended the application of the fundaments of liue cocks or hens, hauing the fethers pluckt frō about them and held to a good while together, and

if one die thereby, then set to another presently, holding their bills close that they breath not. For so they will draw the more forcible, continuing this as long as any dieth by the strength of the poison. Some rather like that these fowles or yoong pigeons, should be split through the middle aliue, and so layd to one after another or yoong whelpes in like sort.

Such as cānot abide the searing with a hot irō, called an actual cautery, may haue some potential cauterie applyed to the byting, after the washing, scarifying, and cupping thereof as before hath beene declared, among which kinde of cauteries, *argentum sublimatum* tempered with some cooling oyntment is much commended, as a most helpefull medicine, and the crust which it causeth, doth commonly fall off within two dayes, if it be often annoynted with butter.

*Etius* commendeth the laying of stamped leeks, or bread tempered with salt or *onions* or *garlicke* vpon the bitten place, but especially this composition. Take of *sal fossile*, an ounce, of *erugo russa*, as much, of the seeds of *Horehound* a dram. Let these be kept dry in a box of brasse, vse them first dry, til a crust be growne on the wound, then vse them tempered with the oyle of roses till the crust fall off.

In very tender bodies, some lay to the wound a plaster of pigeons dung and greene *rue* stamped together. Or *mustard seed* stamped with *wall-nut kernels*, *garlicke*, salt and *honie* laid to plasterwise.

*Ambrosius Paracelsus* affirmeth that *treacle* dissolued in *aqua vita*, or generous wine excelleth all other remedies



medies, to rub the green wound withall hard till it bleed, & after the wound is clean wipt & dried, to lay liniments to the place tempered therewith; after the remouing wherof it is good to lay on *garlick* or *onions* beaten with *salt* and *turpentine*. With this only remedie he cured one of the daughters of the noble Lady *Gron*, that was bitten in the calfe of the legge with a mad dogge.

I haue read great commendations in an old written booke of this medicine followings as sure remedie to helpe the byting of a mad dogge.

Take *wormewood*, *rene*, *hony*, and *salt* stamped well together, and lay it plaster-wise to the bitten place, and it will draw out the poyson, sease the paine, and take away the swelling.

The very like is noted also by *Leuinus Lemnius Lib. 3. de occult. natura mirac. Cap. 13.* And by *Ioh. Huera. de capitis morbis. Cap. 13.*

*Dioscorides* prescribeth an emplaster made of *garlicke*, *onions*, and *wheat-cornes* chewed in ones mouth, which hath beene proued very effectuell for the poorer sort of people and robust bodies. It draweth forth the poison & dilateth the vlcer, but many times it causeth very great paine, which wilbe somewhat amended by tempering it with oile of *Hypericon*, or oyle of wormes. If it bee laid to euery other day, it will suffice.

*Galen lib. de theriac. ad Pison.* affirmeth that hee hath applyed plaster-wise, onely treacle mixt with oile of roses, with very happy successe.

It is much commended, to dresse the vlcer daily with *precipitata* as a thing that both keepeth it from

healing, and draweth out the poyson.

Or mix *precipitata* with any conuenient oyntment or emplaster, and some vse it alone, because it is very forcible to draw the poyson from the depth.

All these remedies doe cause paine more or lesse, but *Guiliel. Fabritius* saith, hee regardeth not the paine they cause, so that it be not excessiue, because paine in this case is very profitable; for with the attraction of his humours, it draweth the venome outward to the mouth of the wound.

His manner was after hee had cauterized the wound, to lay vpon it bombaste moistened with *aqua-vita* that *treacle* hath beene dissolued in, and after that to lay on this plaster following being spred vpon linnen.

Take of *onions* somewhat rosted in the embers of leuen, and the powder of mustard seed, each an ounce, of *treacle* halfe an ounce, of the leaues of *rew* and *scordium* each halfe a handfull, mixe them in a mortar by adding a little *hony*. The next day after this maner of dressing, he separated as much of the crust as he could with a penknife, and then againe applied the same medicines, til the crust were quite remoued, and then to prohibit the closing vp of the vlcer, he thrust a pease into it twice a day, and by this meanes kept it from healing as long as hee thought good.

Some to keepe the vlcer open, and draw foorth the venome, lay on a plaster made of *garlicke*, *onions*, and the powder of *mercurie* beaten together.

If the vlcer be about to drie vp, *Rhasis* aduiseeth  
to



to lay on a peece of the salt fish called *Tunnus*, or salt beaten, or to sprinkle it with vineger. But neuer let it bee walht with fresh water, but rather with pure wine, as *Paulus* aduifeth, or with hot foamentations of *camomile* and *lapathum*, that is dockes, boyled in water, to procure it to bleed, sucking it first, or rubbing it strongly with the hand, or with scarification, or by setting to of horseleches or ventozes.

It is sayd that the ashes of a fig-tree cast vpon the bitten place, being closed vp, will open it againe. But for the more suretie, it were good withall to scarrifie it.

This plaster following is much commended to lay on the sore. Take of the ashes of *crabfishes* burnt, of *garlicke*, *mynt*, *gentium*, *aristolochia rotunda*, each two drams: *bay-berries*, *bole armeniake*, each a dram. Temper them with the ioyse of mynts and make a plaster, and wash the place often with the vrine of a yoong boy.

This powder following, is very excellent to bee cast on the vlcer twice or thrice a weeke. Take of the powder of *precipitata*, of bezer-stone, and the powder of *angelica* rootes each a scruple. Mix them together. This doth wonderfully draw forth the malignity, and is of great force against poyson.

Inwardly also must be vsed *Antidotes* that haue vertue against such kinde of poyson, as that which is mentioned of *Galen*, by the prescript of *Asinius*, made in this maner. Take of fresh water crabfishes dried and beaten to powder, ten drams; of *gentium* seuen drams; of *frankencense*, one dram. Mix them, and

and giue the bitten body euery day three drams in water to drinke, for the space of 40. daies together.

*Aetius* putteth but fiue drams of *gentium* to the rest.

Another mixture very like this is let downe by *Dioscorides* in this sort. Burne crabfishes with the twigs or proinings of *vitis alba*, that is *white brionie*, and reserue the powder of *gentium* roots thus : Take of crabfish powder three drams; with which may bee mixt the powder of *gentium* one dram and halfe; of pure wine six ounces. Let so much be drunke fower daies together, which being ended, let the double, or triple quantitie be drunke certaine other dayes.

Some compound them thus: Take of *gentian* roots two drams, of crabfish powder three drams; of *terra sigillata* halfe an ounce. Mix a dram of this powder with some fiue or six ounces of the decoctiō of crabfishes, and giue it euery day to drinke. This composition I like very well, and so doe I this which followeth, described by *Ioseph Quercetano*.

Take of *gentian* and *valerian* rootes, each an ounce and halfe; of *Consolida minor* (which some take for the herbe called *Selfe heale*, but other for the *dayssie*) of dry *rew* and *penny-royall* (that some call *organy*) each a handfull; of *mummi*, and crabfishes calcined each an ounce. Boile these together in wine. Of this decoction giue the bitten body, about two or three ounces in the morning fasting, for the space of eight daies together.

Vntill things of greater efficacie can be prepared and made ready, it is thought profitable to giue the bitten body some of the mad dogges liuer burnt to ashes, and enioyne them withall to a conuenient diet,



diet, as meats of good iuice, & rather moyſt the dry, & that the bodie be looſe, & prepared with opening roots that haue vertue or power to procure vrine.

*Aetius* commendeth the giuing of *Treacle*, about the quantitie of a filberd nut, the three firſt dayes, ſaying that he neuer knew any fall into *hydrophobic*, that is the feare of water (which is the extreame and laſt act of this tragicall infirmitie) that vſed to drinke treacle. And *Peirius Salius* alſo vpon his owne often experience, giueth it the price aboue all inward medicines that euer hee made triall off. The powder of *harts horne* burnt, and the *bezour-stone* are very good alſo to be vſed heerein.

Some beſide treacle aduiſe alſo the vſe of *mithridate*, or the confection called *Diatſſaron*, (which ſpecially is commended againſt the byting of a madde dogge) to be giuen alſo, after the poyſon is ſpred into the vaines and arteries, becauſe they thinke that the inward parts are heereby fortified. Howbeit *Capinaccius* ſayth, that the great Antidotes (among which theſe are the cheefe) ſhould not be giuen at all, after one is attached with madneſſe, although before that time they ought to be vſed with al ſpeed tempered with ſorrell water, or the decoction of *lapatium acutum*, which ſome call *herbe-patience*, or ſome other apt or conuenient liquor.

There is no remedie more vſuall or better hoped off among the vulgar ſort, then preſently after the byting, to waſh the bitten body two or three daies together in ſea water. Which hath beene found very effectuall in ſome bodies of good complexions, or in light hurts, but it is not *catholicon*, that is to

say it seemeth not in all persons. Nether will it doe any good at all, after the first three or fower dayes, from the byting.

This practise was first deuised and vsed by such as dwell neere the sea, whereupon such as haue dwelt farther from thence, in imitation of these, haue cast their bitten bodies into brackish water, which is so far from doing good, as it is indeed exceeding hurtfull, by reason of the antipathie betwixt this kinde of poyson and fresh water, from which it is very little different.

Neuerthelesse *Cornelius Celsus* aduiseeth that such as be entring into *hydrophobie*, should suddenly bee cast vnawares into a poole or riuer of water, and if they be vnskilfull in swimming, to suffer then to sinke into the water, as it may run well into their mouths, & then to raise vp their heads again. But if they haue skil in swimming, then to sowele their heads sometime vnder the water, that they may drinke whether they wil or not. For so both their thirst & fear of water, will be amended, as he saith. But in this practise he wisheth one thing to be looked vnto, that is, least their weake bodies be caught with a crampe or conuulsion, which if it happen, he wisheth them to be put into a vessell of hot oyle, after they haue been taken out of the poole. But how weake a remedy this is, hath been by example declared before, out of *Andreas Baccius Elpidianus*.

Some put the bitten body into a bath, and make him sweat therein, as long as he is able to endure it, the wound being kept open that the poison thereof might the more easily be soked out, then doe they  
make



make him drinke a good draught of pure & vnmixt wine, which is esteemed a thing contrarie to all poisons. This being done three daies together, they thinke the bitten body safe from all danger. This practise is somewhat agreeable to that which the Philosopher before spoken of, vsed on himselfe, that *Actius* maketh mention of.

But *Oribasius* would not that any should adventure to bathe themselves, before 20. daies after the biting, were expired, and some 40. daies : and *Auicenna* admitteth it only in the declination of the euill, that is, after all other medicinall practises, which indeed is most agreeable to reason.

*Petrus Salius* saith that the vulgar sort of his countrie people, put so great confidence in the vertue of holy bread and holy water, that whosoever eateth and drinketh thereof from the hand of a Priest, shall neede none other remedie then onely this for his cure. But of what force this superstitious remedy is, he sheweth by an example of one bitten by a madde dog, who very orderly and deuoutly had taken this sanctified bread and water, and had the wound well healed vp, as he thought. Yet about two monthes after, catching a great blow or brusing vpon the botome of his belly, he was presently vexed with a feuer, and a doggish madnes, with all the symptomes and consequncies, that vsually accompany this manner of madnes, and very shortly after, in great wretchednes and miserie, tooke his leaue of this world.

After the first three or foure daies from the beginning of the hurt, if the venome be perceiued to be

of so quicke operation, as it is dispersed through the body, let purging be vsed, or if it seeme to be of slowe proceeding, as in flegmatike and melancholike bodies, whose humours are grosse, and passages narrow, let a longer time be past before purging, hauing yet a care to apply conuenient remedies to the bitten place. And when purging is perceiued to be needfull, then let it be performed as the occasion shall seeme to require, although the matter be neither concocted, nor doe boile or mooue in the body. The like consideration some hould of phlebotomie, though *Salus* can in no sort like of this in any body tainted with any kind of poison. And indeed the ancient Greekes, as *Dioscorides*, *Galen*, *Oribasius*, *Paulus*, and *Aetuarus*, where they speake of this infirmitie, doe shew by their silence or not mentioning of phlebotomie, to dislike thereof: and some excellent men of the late writers, as *Fracastorius*, *Fernelius*, and *Capinaccius*, do dissuade the practise of it. But such as do approue it, doe withall aduise, that it be not in any wise put in practise in the beginning, least the poison that remaineth then about the bitten place, might thereby be drawne from thence into the inward parts of the body. Neuerthelesse, when such practise hath beene neglected, as ought to haue beene vsed at the first, and the venome is perceiued to be spred throughout the body, then is it aduised as very requisite, to open a veine, especially, if the body be plethoricke or full of humours, whether it be in the biting of a dogge, or any other venemous beast.

Or for a more generall doctrine this may passe,  
that



that in bodies cacochymicke, ( that is ) where the humours be corrupted, or badly tempered ( purging should rather be vsed, then letting of blood. But in plethoricke or full bodies, letting of blood rather then purging. And where is both corruption of humours and plenitude, there should both be vsed, the conditions still being obserued that haue been before aduised.

*Baptista Codranchus* seing the diuersitie of opinions Lib. 2. de Hydrop. Cap. 6. concerning this point, and the reasons *pro & contra*, as a man not well knowing whether part to approue, concludeth with these words. *Nos igitur in hoc incerti casu &c.* That is to say: We therefore in this doubtfull case, hauing a respect to both, would perswade that there should be euacuation by blood, though not by cutting a vaine, but rather by ventozes, set to the lower parts, by which may be drawne out more or lesse blood as we list, according to the ability of the body, and so may both the plenitude be abated, and the venome be diuerted and drawne from the vpper, downe to the lower extreame parts.

But now returning to purging. The tenderer bodies may be purged with purgations made of *sena epithymum, polypodium*, blacke *hellebor*, and such like. But the stronger, with pills made of *hellebor, elaterium, veratrum album*, and the most vehement medicines, as *antimonium*, and such like.

*Petrus Salius* ( a man of great experience in these doggishmaladies ) preferreth the vse of *Elleborus* Lib. de aff. par. ium. cap. 19. *albus* ( prepared in such sort as he setteth downe ) before any purgers whatsoeuer, in these affects, except

in weaklings, fearefull & extenuate bodies, streight breasted, or troubled with a cough, or other affects of the brest. His manner of preparing and vsing it, he hath set downe at large, and therefore for breuities sake. I passe it ouer, referring the Reader to the place in the Margent cited. This and other strong purges before named, beside their forcible expelling of the poison, haue also a secret qualitie, like either to the offending humours, or the doggish poison, by which they deliuer the body thereof.

This following, is a very good purge in this case: Roast a great *onion* in the embers, (hauing first made a hole in the top of it, and filled it with good treacle) then stampe it, and straine out the iuyce with water of *pimpinella*, or *carduus bene dictus*, and mixe therewith a sufficient quantity of *extractum elleb. ri*, and a little of the confection of *Hamech*, and so giue it for a purgation.

*Elatarium* may be giuen to the quantitie of their graines in both, or some proper decoction. Or the seeds of *Cataputia*.

Some to purge also by vrine, make a medicine of *Cantharides*, mixt with equall quantitie of hulled *lentils*, and giue thereof halfe a scruple at once, many dayes together. This is esteemed profitable, by reason that the poyson hereby, is led to the bladder, and expelled with bloody vrine.

But *Rhasis*, and *Ioh. Damascenus*, two famous Physicians, prepare *cantharides* as followeth. Seperate from them, their wings, heads, and feet, and intuse them a night and a day in sower butter milke, then drie them, and mixe them with the flower of *lentils*  
and



and wine, and so make them vp in *trochises* or little round cakes, of a scruple-weight a peece. Of these little cakes, they gaue euery day one, in some conuenient liquor, many daies together. And if it chanced by the vse of these, that the sicke did pisse blood, they gaue him new milke to drink, which did amend the acrimonie or sharpnes of the vrine, remedie the bleeding, and so did they preuent the feare of water. Yet some of good iudgement and practise, bee very iealous and doubtfull in giuing *cantharides* into the body, though neuer so skilfully prepared.

In the beginning of the disease, *cantharides* are very profitable to lay to the bitten part. But into the body ought none of these vchemēt purges by stoole & vrine, be giuen in the beginnig, while the poysonous matter resteth in the bitten part only, or neere it. Nether is phebotomie then to be admitted, as hath beene noted before, least the hurtfull pollution bee drawen thereby from the outward to the inward parts, and therefore better to be vsed with the latest, than with the soonest.

If in any disease *Extrema extremis*, according to the rule of *Hippocrates*, ought to be put in practise, then surely in this, as most, both of the ancient and moderne Physitians haue counselled. For after the poyson heereof is once dispersed through the body, then will it not (as they say) be vanquished without the helpe of extreame and very violent remedies. All which ought to be vsed before *hydrophobie*. For that hauing once gotten the possession, most men are of opinion, that all physicke commeth to late.

Now concerning the gouernement and dyet of  
the

the bitten bodie, it is thought best to lodge him in a chamber that is hot and very lightsome, for the better euocation of the spirits and blood to the outward parts of the body, and neuer suffer him to be alone, but accompanied (if it may bee) w<sup>th</sup> such as with pretty pleasing tales, and merry iests, or instruments of musicke, or both, are able to giue refreshment to his dulled spirits. Let no means be v<sup>l</sup>ed to put him in feare, nor to make him sorrowfull. His diet must be in a mediocritie, neither very plentiful, nor slender. Emptinesse or want of eating, encrease the euill qualitie of humours, which is a very pernicious thing in any malignant v<sup>l</sup>cer. He may eat of veale, mutton, hens, chickens, or capons flesh, and such other as breed good iuyce, being seasoned with the iuice of orenges, limmons, citrons, which he may eat by themselves also. And the powders of tormentill, *pimpinella*, *mary-golds*, *borrage*, and such other like herbes, very good to strawe or sprinkle vpon his meat.

*Rabbi Moyses* forbiddeth the eating of pigeons, because, saith he, they be very exceeding hurtfull for such as be thus affected, through a speciall property of substance in them. But contrariwise he commendeth the mutton or flesh of rams, though it breed but bad iuyce, for that it hath a secret property to do good in this infirmitie.

All writers with one consent approue and counsell the vse and eating of fresh water crabfishes, for the natie & inbred propertie they haue against the poyson of this malady, as often experience hath proued.



*Crevises* also boiled in good wine, are approued.

*Paulus Aegineta*, aduifeth, that such meat and drinke should chiefly be vsed, as is of force to dull and extinguish the strength and working of the poison, and keepe it from spreading it selfe through the bottome of the stomacke: both which properties hee saith, are performed by drinking of pure wine that is sweet and old; or by drinking of milk, and eating of *garlicke*, *onyons* or *leekes*.

*Aetius* approueth the eating of *garlicke*, and such other sharpe and hot meats in the beginning, but not after, least the poyson thereby might become more forcible, but he forbiddeth the drinking of wine.

Neuerthelesse, most writers doe esteeme it very medicinable to drinke strong wine at the very beginning, as wel as to eat hot and sharpe meats. And some like of grosse and slimie meats also, that by encreasing of obstructions, may the better hinder the piercing of the poyson to the principall parts.

But after five or six daies be past from the beginning, then will it be best to reduce all to mediocritie, as was sayd before, and forbear very hot meats and drinckes. Then will it be good to vse drinke of meane strength, in which are steeped the leaues of *pimpinella*, that is burnt, and the flowers of *mary-golds*. A Iulep also made of sirupe of *cichorie*, and the decoction of sorrell and barley, is good to drinke.

This Iulep following, is very good also to vse. Take of the iuyce of limmons and citrons, each halfe an ounce, of the iuice of sower pomgranates, two oun-

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ces,

ces, sorrell water and rose water, each an ounce, spring water boyled, as much as will suffice. Make heereof a Iulep according to art, of which it is good to drinke often.

Rost meats are not so good to be vsed, as meats boiled, especially in some liquor that opening simples apt to procure vrine, are sod in.

Their bread should be made of the best wheat, and well leuened.

Of fruits they may vse, walnut, figges, and almons, and some say that chesnuts haue a propertie to doe good.

Let such as accompanie the sicke at their meat, take heed they eat not of any meat they haue tasted. And some thinke it dangerous also to drinke in the cup or glasse that they drinke in, except it be first very well washt,

The vse of vineger and sower fruits or herbes, is thought good.

Some admonish the bitten body, not to touch the cornell tree, nor rest within the shadow of it, or the tree called *Sanguinaria*, which is the female cornell tree or shrubbe, nor to sleepe vnder the seruice tree, but to shunne them for the space of a whole yeere, because these trees are reported to haue such a kind of propertie in them, as will quickly hasten forward their madnes.

Sleepe, especially if it be much, is hurtfull, till the strength of the poison be well abated, or till the sicke be much distempered for want of sleepe.

Venerious actions should be forborne a yeere together.



It were very requisite that the sicke body should be kept indifferent loose or soluble, all the time of his sickenes or infirmitie, and to goe once or twice in a day to stoole, and pisse freely, if he can.

Now for the better dilucidation of the manner of curing this kind of maladie, I thought it good heere to insert the method and meanes which *Franciscus Valleriola*, a very learned Physitian vsed, in curing one far gone toward madnes, by the biting of a mad dogge.

This man was bitten a little aboue one of his an- Obser. lib. 3.  
cles, and thereupon was carried by his freinds to a Obser. 3.  
village called *Les Saintes Maries*, which of the vul-  
gar sort is accounted a place sacred or hallowed for  
the curing of such as are bitten by madde dogges,  
where he was washed & bathed in the sea the space  
of nine daies together; after which he was brought  
home againe to *Arles* where he dwelt, the wound  
being growne very grieuous. He looked with a  
writhen or warped countenance, vsing little speech,  
and seemed full of meditations like such as be trou-  
bled with melancholie. The wound was of a pale  
or ashie colour, and full of venemous matter, and  
therefore speedily to be taken in hand. Finding his  
body very costiuie, he caused this clyster to be pre-  
pared for him.

R̄, *Malnar. althææ cum suis radicib. matrum violar. branc.*  
*ursin. mercurialis, melissophylli, ana M, j. flor. chamo-*  
*mel, melilot. rorismarin. ana, P, j. epithym. ʒß. furfuris*  
*macri, P, j. Fiat omnium decoctio in iure capitis castrati*  
*& omasorum, ad lib. j. & coletur. In colutura adde cathol.*

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*macri, P, j. Fiat omnium decoctio in iure capitis castrati*  
*& omasorum, ad lib. j. & coletur. In colutura adde cathol.*

3j. Confect. hamech, ʒiij. ol. violar. ʒiij. sacchari rub.  
 ʒj. Fiat Clyster.

This clyster hauing performed his operation, he presently made the wound to be cauterized with a hot iron, and for the more speedie remouing of the crust or scabbe caused by the searing, he anointed it with a mixture made of fresh butter, the yelke of an egge and swines grease, and sometime he mixed *Vnguentum basilicum* with it. While these things were in hand, he gaue preseruatiues inward, for the subducting of the poisonous infection: and because he was a plethorike young man, and of bad humors also, he did both let him blood & purge him. For he feared not the recoyling or drawing inward of the venemous matter left, because a great part of it had been consumed by washing in the sea, & application of the cauterie, and for the remaining poison, he thought it very requisite to doe that now, which in the beginning might not be permitted. His cure was, to drawe forth as much as he could, by the wound, keeping it open almost 60. daies together, and diligently clensing it; to strengthen the inward parts with appropriate Antidotes: and lastly to heale it vp.

For correcting and qualifying of his melancholike disposition and restrayning of the poison, hee caused this Apozeme or syrupe following, to bee made.

R, Borag. bugloss. amborum cum radicib. suis, lapatij acutissimi cum toto, ana M. j. summata tum fumer. lupulor. & fraxini, ana M. ʒ. mellissoph. M. j. beton. tantundem, sem. citri,



*citri, acetos. & card. benedict. ana ℥ij. polypodij quere-  
recentis non corrosi, & purum contusi, ℥j. pussulur. exa-  
cinaturum, N, vj. Fiat omnium decoctio in aqua hordea-  
cea recenter facta ad lib. ij. & colatur.*

*Colatura adde succorum Inmar. lupulor. & pomorum  
redolentium ana ℥iiij. aceti, ℥iiij. Fiat syrupus cum saccha-  
ro clarificatus & aromatizatus cum pulvere theriaculi  
Guidonis, ℥j.*

This is to be giuen fower mornings together, and  
to bee iterated againe some other three or fower  
mornings.

After the sicke man had vsed this sirupe, eight  
daies together, and now appeared some notes of  
concoction in his vrine, and the grosse humors see-  
ming sufficiently attenuated, he purged him with  
this purgation following.

*℞, fol. sen. Oriental. mundat. ℥iiij. epithym. ℥j. B. anis. &  
cinnamomi electi, ana ℥ij. trium flor. comminum, folior.  
meliss. & beton. ana P, j. Fiat decoctio ad ℥iiij. & cole-  
tur. In colatura dissol. rhabarb. electi; in sero lactis ca-  
prini per noctem infusi cum tantillo cinnamoni, & mane  
fortiter expressi, ℥iiij. confect. hamech prima descriptio-  
nis, ℥ij. B. theriaca elect. puluer. theriaculis Guidonis, ana  
℥ij. syrup. rosarum ex infusione rosar. syrup. de pomis,  
ana ℥j. Fiat Potio.*

By this purgation, he auoided many cholericke,  
burnt and melancholike excrements.

The next day following, he gaue him treacle tem-  
pered with the powder of betonie and sugar. For  
the bitten wound, hee caused a cataplasme to bee  
made thus: Take of white onions in number three,  
make holes in the tops of them, and fill them vp

with treacle, then couer the holes, and rost the onions in hot embers till they be soft, after which, beat them in a mortar, and force them through a haire siue. This done, ad of both sorts of *aristolochia* beaten to powder, each  $\text{z. iij.}$  of *galbanum*, *bdellium*, myrrh, each halfe an ounce; of the powder of crabfishes, siue drames. Mixethem in the forme of a cataplasme, spread it and lay it on the wound.

After the crust was seperated from the vlcer, he prepared a mundificatiue, made of rosine mixt with the powder of crabfishes, and the rootes of *aristolochia*, and vpon the vlcer he laid this emplaster. Take of *galbanum*, *sagapenum*, and *opopanax*, each halfe a drame, of *euphorbium*, *iridis Florentia*, *aristoloc. rotund.* and gentian rootes, each a dram; powder of crabfishes, two drams; of waxe a sufficient quantitie; of turpentine, two ounces. Mixe them and make a plaster.

This did drawe a wonderfull deale of filthie matter out of the vlcer, and kept it from healing.

Inwardly hee gaue him this powder following, for the space of fortie dayes together, about two drams at once, to drinke in buglosse water.

Take of the ashes of riuer crabfishes, ten ounces, of *gentiā* rootes, siue ounces, of *olibanum*, one ounce. Mixe them together, and make a very fine powder.

When he had brought his cure to the point of healing, he gaue the sicke, *epithymum* in whaie of goats milke, and sometime he purged him with *diacatholicon* and the confection of *hamech*: and many times he washed the vlcer with the vrine of a yong boy. For this a *Awicen* sayth, doth forcible draw forth



forth the venome. And lastly he healed it vp, and recovered him perfectly from the danger of this cruell and fearefull euill,

But now to proceed as I began: It is very wholesome to drinke the decoction of *oxylapathum* and *pimpinella*, or *mary-golds*, tempered with a spooneful of *aqua vita*, that *gentium* and *treacle* haue beene infused in.

Some country people haue made great account of a medicine made of *rew*, *wormewood*, *garlicke*, *dayfie* leaves, *mary-golds*, *balme*, and a little blacke *hellebor*, salt, and *vineger* stamped and strained together, and the iuice heereof giuen to drinke euery other morning fasting forthrice, which is wont to purge them vpward and downeward in such manner, that they thinke, the venome of the byting is thereby so thoroughly expelled out of the body, as they will neuer be touched with *hydrophobie*, or water feare, yet in the beginning, while the venome resteth still in or neere the bitten place, I thinke it not safe to vse it.

When the malignitie of the poyson is dispersed into the entrailes or inward parts, some account the giuing of *antimonium*, to bee a thing of speciall vertue, because it maketh expulsion euery way, as by vomit, siege, and sweat. For in this case it is holden but lost labour, to purge with other then such as be violent in operation.

In outward applications to the wound, a hot iron (as hath beene sayd before) is much commended: yet if three or foure daies after the biting, be past without the vse of any other good meanes, it is commonly

commonly to late to vse it, but instead thereof may scarrifications be made, and some blistering medicins as horse-leeches be applyed.

Such as are afraid of a hot iron, may haue a potentiall cauterie instead thereof, made of *Vnguentum rosatum* and *sumblimatum* tempered together.

Such as are vexed with this infirmity, haue many times a continuall hot feuer withall, for whose ease *Atius* commendeth the vse of a medicine or antidote made of nuts, as followeth. *R. sagapeni ℥ij. op. ij. Thebaici, ℥.ij, Croci, ℥.β. Lycij Indici, ℥.ixj & β. Carnis nucum iuglandium non valde veterum, ℥.40, Misce.*

The dose of it is about a dram at once in raine water hot, toward night, and after the vigour of the feuer, so that in the morning before be giuen an antidote of crabfishes, and at night this of nuts. For it is of very great efficacie to procure sleepe where is great want thereof.

After the cure is finished, he aduiseeth such as be cured, to be purged once a yeere with *Hiera*, for preservation, about the approching of that time of the yeere they were bitten in; and vpon the instant day of their byting to take *treacle* for three dayes together.

For further cure of the sicke if need be, *Paulus* sayth that *Dropacismi*, & *Sinapismi*, with great profit be made all the body ouer. But the most effectuall remedie of all other, he sayth, is the right vse of *veratrum* often practized and taken. Which *Salius* seemeth to approue, where he sayth that the case is very desperate and hopelesse, where this doggish madnesse is not holpen by gining of white *ellebor* well



well prepared. It is good for the sicke to drinke whay, Smithes water, sorrell, or lettice water, which may easily be giuen them before they begin to feare water.

But after they once beginne to feare it, let them be kept from the sight both of it, and all other liquid things. For nothing doth put them into such horroure, and trembling, and vexation, and confusion, as the beholding of these, and some other bright things. It were good also that they might not see such meat as is prouided for them. Yet if they refuse to eat or drinke, they must bee forced therto: although this be noted commonly in them that they swallow with great difficultie.

As there may be deuices to keepe them from the sight of their meat that is prepared for their eating, so may drinke be spowted into their mouthes, or downe their throats, with a syring, or giuen them in a suckling bottle, or such like.

Some not yet come to the feare of water, but being at the point thereof, haue suddenly vpon the sight of water, fallen very grieuousslie into the feare of it, by the sudden motion and stirring of that virulent and poysonnous matter contained in the body, which in nature is contrary to water.

Some very superstitiously take vpon them to cure this disease, with words and charmes; which because it is vngodly and deuilish, I passe ouer as a thing much more offensive to God, then healthfull to man.

When the cure is brought either neere, or to an end, by the vse of such meanes as haue beene decla-

red, it would be very profitable and to good purpose, after a clister giuen if the body bee costue, to cause the bitten body to sweat in reasonable sort, for the vtter expelling and vapouring out of the relickes and remainder of the venemous matter, as well by inward as outward meanes. And before the sore be quite healed vp, a tryall may be made whether any of the venemous matter remaine yet vnremoued, by the application of such things as haue beene before aduised, for to know whether the byting dog were mad or not, as the kernels of *walnuts*, or bread & such other layd to the sore & offered to hungry dogs, but first the sore place should be so sweetned from the sent & smel of such salues, and medicines as haue beene vsed thereto, as dogs by reason of them, might not take any dislike of the bread that is offered them. And also triall may be made by setting to the fundaments of cockes or hens, as hath beene sayd.

And though the cure be as well performed, as the skill of the Phisitian or Chyrurgian can deuise, and no likelihood of any future harme seem to be feared: yet for the better assurance and preuention of relapse, some aduise as a point of good prouidence, that the bitten body should be purged once euery quarter of a yeere, and once in fifteene daies to eate a little of the best kind of treacle.

I haue not read in any mans writings that hath intreated of this doggish euill, how dogges may be ordered to keepe them from madnes, sauing only in *Plinie*, or the citers of *Plinie*, lib. 19. cap. 5. who sheweth that the ould Phisitians before his time, v-

sed



sed to cut a worme, as they call it, out of their tongues, which indeed is no worme, but a sinowy matter, round in the fashion of a worme. And some to that purpose cut of the end of whelpes tailes after they be fortie daies ould. And the same, *Plinie* saith also, lib. 8. cap. 40. that the elder and bigger dogges, should euery yeere in the dogge daies, bee giuen hen-dunge mixt with the meat that they eat. For in those daies they are most apt to be caught with madnes; but if they chaunce to bee mad before the vse of these meanes, then to purge them with *elleborus*. But yet in my conceit, vpon the consideration of that which before I haue noted, and gathered out of the best & most iudiciall & practised writers, before the purging of them, there should be vsed outwardly (if they were bitten by any other dogge) some of those good remedies that are set downe for men, and inwardly to giue them treacle and other good antidotes vsed against this infirmitie. But the surest way is to hange them vp, or kill them outright, least being kept a liue, they mischeiue others. But for the preuenting and keeping dogs from madnes, whether they be found or bitten by a mad dog, no meanes can be vsed more excellent & effectuell for the sound then while the dog daies last, & for the bitten at any time to mixe with their meat, or water that they drinke, some of this excellent powder following, that Doctor *Julian Palmarinus*, hath so much commended.

All the aduise, counsell, and manner of curing this fearefull maladie, carefully set downe by ancient & moderne Phisitians, hath no further scope,

then to helpe such as are not fallen into *hydrophobie* or feare of water, which is the extremitie of this disease, and so hard to be holpen, as none finding the sicke in that case, would aduenture the curing of them, but leaue them as past all helpe and recovery.

Yet now of late yeeres through the carefull and commendable industrie of some notable men, there is found out an Antidote of so excellent and pretious vertue, as being rightly vsed, hath by much experience been tried most sure and infallible, not only for preuenting of *hydrophobie*, but also for the curing of such as haue been attached therewith, so that the wound be not in any part of the head aboue the mouth, nor washt with fresh water. For where either of these is found, there remaineth either none, or very small hope of helpe.

This pretious Antidote, or all-curing medicine, *Julian Palmarius* a worthy Physitian, hath made knowne for the benefite of all sorts of people, affirming vpon his owne sundry trials thereof, that it is so excellent in vertue, as it will cure and helpe the bitten bodies, at what time soeuer they be bitten, yea though they haue neuer been purged, or vsed any of the meanes before set downe, or though they be vexed with the *hydrophobie*, the conditions only excepted that are before noted. By which meanes, the sicke are freed from many tortures that in other manner of curings, they be forced to endure.

This remedie of so rare vertue, is made as followeth.

Take



Take of the leaues of reu, veruen, of the lesser sage, of plantaine, the leaues of polypodie, common wormewood, mint, mugwort, balme, betonie, the lesser centaurie, of each equall waight. These must euery one of them be gathered at such time of the yeere as they be of most force, which commonly is in Iune, about the full of the Moone.

Let them be put seuerally into paper bagges, and suffred to drie in such a place, as neither Sunne, nor raine may come neere them, least they should grow too dry, or wax mouldy. Thus dried, let them be kept for future vses, but so as they be renewed euery yeere.

When there is occasion to vse them, take of each sort equall quantitie, and beat them to a very fine powder. Of this powder, giue to such as be bitten, halfe a dram euery day fasting, either out of a spone, being mixt with the doble waight of sugar, or with wine, or sidar, or broth, or tempered with butter or hony in forme of an Opiate, three howers before meat. Although a dram and halfe or two drams at once, be sufficient, either for man, or any kinde of beast, though cruelly bitten, yet it will not be a misse to proceed to three or fower drams, especially if it be long since the partie was bitten, or that he be growne into hydrophobie. If he be hydrophobicke or mad, let him be bound that he cannot slacke or doe hurt, and then temper this powder with wine or other conuenient liquor, and powre it downe his throat, whether he will or not, putting something into his mouth to hould it open. This may best be done in the intermission of

his madnes or fury. But to one that is newly bitten, there needs no more to be done, then first to wipe and drie the wound, either with a sponge, or some drie linen cloth, and then to bath it with wine or hydromell, in which halfe a dram of this powder is dissolued.

This should be done twise or thrise euery day, then lay on some ointment or plaster, such as is wont to be laid on other wounds, and so suffer it to heale, without any feare of hydrophobie.

While this practise is thus ordred, there wilbe no need, either to alter the ordinarie diet, or to keepe the house, or to take any purging medicine, except the bitten body be vexed with hydrophobie before he be taken in hand. For that being remoued, the humors of the body that bee distempered, should be amended, partly by purging, and partly by good and wholsome diet.

This noble remedie, was first receiued from a man of great nobilitie, called *Iacobus Sylvanus*, Lord of *Pyron*, as a thing worthie to be dignified by the authoritie and patronage of true nobilitie, and diuulged by *Iulianus Palmarius* a noble minded Physician.

Admirable must needs be accoūted the operation of this medicine, whē it being hot in tēperature is of force against hot malignant & contiual feuers, accompanied with most fearefull symptomes, such as commonly follow the the byting of mad dogges: and in all ages & sexes, of what complexion soeuer, and also in the helping of bruit beasts. *Palmarius* saith he neuer knew it faile in curing either the new bitten,



bitten, or such as haue not had about two or three fits of *hydrophobic*. This therefore being of so wōderfull efficacie against this maladie, all that I haue set downe before concerning the cure heereof, out of ancient and late writers, might seeme needlesse, were it not that this is not like to be alwayes in a readinesse in all places, or peraduenture not prepared as it ought to be. These things considered, I thought it good to ioyne both sorts of cure together, that where the one is wanting, the other may be vsed.

And after these so many much commended, and experienced medicines, set downe by learned writers for the cure of this disease I will communicate one more, much commended vnto me from a friend, who reporteth, that this medicine hath beene often experienced, with most happy successe, in the curing of wounds caused by the byting of madde dogges. And is made as followeth.

*R Caputum Ally ʒij. fol : Ruta Mj. stanni puluerizati ʒij. Theriaca opt. Androm : ʒij.*

Boile all these together in *muscadine*, so much as will suffice in *Balneo Maria*, the vessell wherein they are being close stopped, or if you cannot get wine, take so much Ale as will suffice to boile them in, and when they are well boyled, straine them and let the griued patient drinke ʒvj thereof at a time, taking so much a time at three seueral times within 24 houres. The first draught to be taken so soone as possible you can make this medicine ready after the patient is bitten; then take the second draught, eight houres after that; and the third eight

eight houres after that, and so to continue the giuing thereof euery eight houres, for the space of 7. or 8. dayes together. Or you may vse it longer if you see any cause to suspect danger, and towards the end, you may change it from euery 8. houres to euery 12. houres.

And you must alwaies applie vnto the wound bitten with the dogge, the feces, or dregges, that were left of the drinke, after the strayning thereof, and it must be applied to the wound very warme.

And you must alwaies heere obserue, that you are not to apply either this medicine, or any other, vnto the wound, vntill you haue (by some of the meanes before named) clensted the wound, from that venemous flauer, and filth, left there by the mad dogges byting by boxing-glasses with scarri-fying, and by washing the wound as before hath beene taught.

Now for conclusion, I suppose it wilbe expected, that after this my demonstration and publishing of other mens opinions, aduises, counselles, practizes, and experiments for the helpe of this infirmitie, I should also bring to light, such peculiar knowledge, obseruation and experience, as my selfe haue had at any time, in dealing with this kinde of subiect. To whose expectation I answere, that although I haue beene a practiser in Physicke, aboue thirtie yeeres, and haue dealt mith many sorts of infirmities, yet in al this time I ingenuously and plainly protest and confesse, that neuer hitherto hath any cures of this condition, come to my hand, neither haue I knowen that any Physitian of  
mine



mine acquaintance hath beene called to counsell for it. The reason heereof (as I conceiue) is, because the byting of a mad dogge, in all places where I haue beene, hath so little beene regarded and feared, as they think it not of such moment that it may need the helpe of a Physitian : But when any such thing hapneth, they either apply some triuiall medicine that they haue a good opinion of, to the bitten place, or post them with what speed they can to the sea, though it be three or fower dayes before they can get thither, and then they thinke them as soundly holpen, as any Physitian or Chirurgian can doe. And truly, till by the reading of many writers of great knowledge and experience, I found it to be a matter of more regard then so slightly to be passed ouer, I esteemed in a manner as lightly of it as they.

But now hauing offred a perspective glasse, to all such as be willing to accept of it, for the better looking into the consequences, and dependances of these kinds of bytings, I doubt not but the wiser sort of such as shall haue the perusall of this small pamphlet, will as occasion may be ministred, more seriously thinke of it, then peraduenture they haue hitherto done.

But yet because I am loth altogether to frustrate their expectation of somewhat from me, that may helpe to direct such as be nouices in the practise of physicke, for ording the cure heereof when occasion shal happen to be offred, I wil in few words shew them, how I would proceed in hope of their helpe, if any such came vnder mine hand.

First therefore if the byting be new and fresh, I

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would

would binde the bitten member, about foure or five fingers distance aboue the bitten place, if it were in such a part, as I might well doe it, or lay on some astrictiue plaster, such as before hath been set downe, for the better restraint of the poysons passage, especially in sanguine or cholericke bodies, whose waies and passages are large, and the heat of their complexions some motiue to the speedier working of it, the quantitie and qualitie of the venome being considered withall.

But in bodies of grosse humours and cold complexions, the regard of such astriction may bee the lesse, for that in such bodies the poyson findeth not his passage or operation so easie. This done, I would note whether the wound were great or small: if great, I would suffer it to bleed well: if small I would enlarge it, and make it bleed sufficiently (having first washt away the foame or flauer of the dogges mouth, with the vrine of a boy, or some other good lotion) either by circination as hath beene shewed before, or scarification, or leeches, & then set on a great cupping glasse, with a good flame, if the bitten part would receiue it, or a cupping horne; after the remouing heereof, I would wash and foment it againe, with some strong brine or salt water tempered with the best sort of treacle, or with the lotion that *Ambrosius Paracelsus* vsed to the Lady *Grons* daughter, and last of all I would foment it in such maner, as *Julian Palmarius* hath aduised, with a mixture of his powder (if I had it in a readinesse) and giue of the same powder inward according to his counsell forbearing to torture the bitten body with cauteries



cauteries as much as I could, and rest only vpon the operation of this so much commended Antidote, which I would continue for the space of 40. daies at the least, still fomenting and bathing the hurt place euery day as I should finde occasion, and withall vse meanes to keepe the sore from healing vp al that while, though *Palmarius* affirme it needlesse so to doe. But if this powder were not in readinesse, then after the binding, washing, and clensing with such lotions as before are named, and cupping with scarification, I would seare it either with an actuall or a potential cautery, according to the doctrine before deliuered by the learned, procuring the fall or coming away of the scabbe or crust, with what speed I could, and keeping open the sear a sufficient time, vsing euacuations, by purging, bleeding, and sweating in their due times, and inward corroboratiues and diet, &c. in such sort as hath beene specified. But except I should see the greater occasion I wold instead of opening a vaine in the arme, vse a practise that none of them haue spoken of that I haue read, namely the opening of the hemorrhoidall vaines in the fundament. For so by all probabilitie the venemous pollution would be drawen downe thither from the principall parts, without detriment to any other.

If many daies were past, before the bitten bodie came to my curing, I would deale with him as Doctor *Palmarius* counselleth, if I had his Antidote in a readines, or els as *Franciscus Valleriola* dealt with his patient, or like differing from his practise.

*Prognosticke notes*

**A**ll that be bitten of a mad dogge, if they bee neglected or badly cured, wil fall into the passion of fearing water called hydrophobie, at one time or other; and much the rather if they be repleat with euill humors. But all this may easily be preuented, if at the first there bee good order taken. For fewe haue miscaried thereby, that presently haue vsed good meanes to withstand it.

*Petrus Salius* saith that in his countrie, it hath been long time obserued for truth, that if such as be bitten by a mad creature, chance to touch the plant or tree called *Cornus*, or *Sanguinaria*, that is the Cornell or dogbery tree, within the space of one yeere after his biting, he will certainly fall mad. And some also affirme that if the bitten doe sleepe vnder the tree called *Sorbus*, which we call a Seruice tree, he will doe the like.

Though the biting be but small, and in the vpper part of the skinne, yet all speed ought to be vsed for cure thereof. For otherwise it wil be a very hard matter to preuent the mischief depending thereon.

The poison contained in the flauer or spittle of a mad dogge, is hot and drie, malignant and contagious, causing a distemper like it selfe in all such as bee hurt thereby: which if it be suffred to lie on the skinne of any part of the body, and not quickly washt away with salt water, vrine or such like, it will infect the whole body, though it be not bitten.

The some or flauer of a mad dogs mouth, touching ones lippes or tongue, will so quickly and easilie  
peirce



peirce through those parts, that it wil very speedily induce madnes, if it be not quickly preuented, which is verified by a historie out of *Calius Orlerianus*, which makes report of a certaine Semster or Sewster, that while she was making a shirt, a dogge that she no whit suspected to be madde, snatcht at the shirt, and rent it with his teeth, which rent place she afterward held betwixt her teeth to plucke it out streight, that she might the better sowe it even, but by this houlding betwixt her teeth, she so lickt the bitten rent of the cloth, that the third day after, she became starke mad, and so died.

That this is like to be true, heare what *Guiliel. Fabricius*, a very excellent and expert Chirurgian of our time reporteth of the like, in his chirurgicall observations and cures.

*Lib. Obser. & Curat Chirur. Obsr. 86.*

A certaine Matron or ancient woman, hapt to be met in the way by a madde dogge, who catching hould of one of her coates, tare it in two or three places, and so went his way without hurting any part of her body at all. This woman not knowing or supposing the dogge to be mad, at her comming home sowed vp the rents of her coat, and when she had done, bit of the thred with her teeth, without perceiuing any hurt at all thereby, till three monthes were past. After which, she began by little and little to grow melancholike and troubled with imaginations, horrible visions and feares, and lastly she fell into a great loathing of water, wine, and liquid things, and moreouer to barked like a dog, loosing the knowledge of such as were vsually in the house with her, and offering to bite them, continuing in

this state till she died.

The scratching also with the nailes, as well as the flauer may induce madnes, as *Calius Orrelianus* affirmeth · which was found to be true, *Ann. Dom. 1602.* by an instance produced by the fore-named *Fabritius* in the same obseruation cited.

The story is this. A certaine young man about 20. yeeres of age, called *Daniel Perrin*, in the harvest time of the yeere aboue named, was scratcht on the thombe of the right hand, by a madde Cat, but yet so lightly as the very vpper rinde of the skinne, which the Greekes call *Epidermis*, was scarce hurt, which, because the yonge man had noe suspition of the Cats madnes, he made none account of, and the rather for that he felt no paine of it, but on the first day of March following, he began by little and little to be very solemne, fearefull, and mooued with strange imaginations, so that the next day hee was afraid to goe abroad. The third day of the same Month, saith *Fabritius*, I was sent for, & found him hydrophobicke, so exceedingly abhorring water, wine, or any liquid or bright thing, that hee could not endure the sight of them. His face, necke, and brest were inflamed, with the mixture of a blew colour, sweating and fainting much, and sometime casting himselfe so violently this way and that way on his bed, that three strong men could scarce hould him, offering to bite such as stood neere him, trembling and quaking at the sight of meat and drinke, & in this wretched estate ended his life that night: Thus farre *Gail. Fabritius.*

This Catte no doubt, had been bitten before by  
some



some mad dogge.

Hereby furthermore is shewed a most admirable force of this kind of poison, that is able to pearce euen the very nailes, being of a solid, senseles & horny substance, in such sort as to be able to worke so strang effects.

*D. Esaias Meischnerus* in his obseruations hath this story following. A Stripling or youth belonging to a noble gentleman, by chaunce found a sword cast vnder a bedstead, with which a mad dog had been thrust through many yeeres before. Which sword he begd of his master, who bad him take it. The youth hauing gotten it, fell to scowring off the rust thereof, but being earnest in this his busines, he, chanced to catch a very slight hurt therby vpon one of his hands, yet as small as the hurt was in shewe the sequell thereof proued it great, in that very shortly after he became mad thereby, and so died.

*Laurentius Surius* reporteth that a certaine In-  
houlder in the Duchie of Wertenberg, on a time  
entertained some of his Guests with swines flesh that  
had been bitten by a mad dogge, whereby all the  
eaters thereof became presently so mad, that they  
bit and tare one an other with their teeth.

*Comment. rerū  
in orbegestā.*

Many are of opinion, that if the principall parts, that is the braine, heart, or liuer, bee affected, but especially if the sicke doe once beginne to feare water, there is no hope, or verie little, of recouery.

It is reported also a signe of small hope, if the sicke will lie downe and tomble on the ground, and doe speake with a hoarse voice.

A biting or wound quickly closed vp, is much  
worse

worse then a great and large wound.

Noman neglecting meanes of helpe, ought to account himselfe safe from perill, that hath been bitten of a mad dogge, though he finde no alteration in his body within the space of a yeere. For *Albertus* saith, that some haue become mad not till 12. yeeres after. *Galen* also and *Guinerius*, and other more (as hath partly been noted before) haue spoken of a greater number of yeeres that haue passed betwixt the biting and the madaes. And *Alharabius* of some called *Alzaranins* an Arabian, affirmeth that hee knew it for truth, that the poison of a mad dogges biting, hath lien lurking in the body of the bitten, the space of forty yeeres, before it hath shewed it selfe. And such is the propertie of it, that the longer it lieth lurking in the body vnperceiued, the sooner it killeth when it breaketh out into action, as *Petrus Forestus* by examples hath notified.

The spittle or slauer of any beast, is thought to haue something in it that is contrary to mans nature, as also the scratchings with their nailes &c. and therefore is not to be neglected.

*Auicen* is of opinion that none bitten of a mad dog are past helpe, that are able to know themselues in a looking glasse.

It is not so dangerous to be bitten of a body that is mad by the biting of a mad dogge, as to be bitten of a mad dogge.

Concerning prognostickes, thus writeth *Petrus Salius*: There be only two things worth the noting for prognosticke signes in this infirmitie: Namely whether they bee only fore-showers of madnes imminent



minent or to come : or whether the madnes be already present. In the former case there is hope of health or recovery, if the disease be oppugned with valiant and strong medicines, and not with such as be gentle and light, because as yet the poison hath not wholly inuaded or possessed the principall members : but if it haue once gotten the mastery of them, I am of opinion with the more famous sort of Physitians, that it is past all helpe and remedie, and therefore but lost labour to vse any meanes for curing thereof. And if *Dioscorides* hath testified that he cured *Eudemus* sicke of this disease, and that the Physitian *Themison* was also deliuered from it: though this be true, yet is it to be numbred among admirable things, and such as exceed the power of man. Againe, if they were deliuered from this disease, I am of minde saith he, that they were delt withall in the beginning, and not in the state or progresse thereof.

But *Paulus* saith, that these were not bitten of a mad dogge, but that this affection was transferred to them, by some man that had beene bitten of a dogge, and that therefore *Themison* might be saued, because he had it by a light contagion from a friend of his that had beene dogge-bitten.

The difficultie therefore of this matter, being thus exemplified, may put the wisely carefull in minde, the better to regard it, and looke to it in time.

For it hath gone current from time to time that if once they be growen mad, they are past recovery, and therefore the Poet *Ouid* who liued not long

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after

after *Asclepiades*, a Physitian of great note in his time could say:

*Soluere nodosam nescit medicina pedagram:*

*Nec formidatis vlla medetur aquis.*

Which I haue made speake english in this manner:

*The knottie gowte to cure, no medcins counted sure:*

*Nor doggish waterfeare, that euer I could heare,*

*The biting of a dogge that is not mad.*

**C**ornelius Celsus saith, that euery biting of a beast, hath some kinde of venomnes in it: therefore the biting of a dogge that is not mad, should not be neglected. For the paine that ensueth thereupon, some thinke to bee an argument of malignitie from the biter, because the biting of any creature is more painefull and hard to cure, then any simple wound. Yet the paine of biting, more then by a simple wound, may be by reason of the tearing of the skinne and flesh through the thicknes of the teeth, which rather doth bruise, then pearce the flesh, except they bee pressed very hard. And such wounds as make round holes, or such as be caused by stones, staues, stripes and such like, are also more painfull and hard to cure, then those that be made with swords, daggers, kniues, and such like. Wherefore whether a man, woman, child, horse, cowe, swine or other creature, be bitten with a dogge that is not mad, or by a man, or ape, or such like, let the biting bee presently fomented or bathed with vineger and *nitrum*, called saltpeter mixt together. Or as *Oribasius* aduiseeth, lay on a sponge



Sponge foked in vinegar : or bruse a fenell root and lay it on with hony.

*Paulus Aegineta* counselleth that the bitten wound should first be sprinkled with vinegar, & then beaten with the open or flat hand, after which, to powre vinegar vpon it from a loft, the vinegar being first tempered with *nitrum*, and then to lay on a newe sponge foked either in vinegar alone, or tempered with *nitrum*, and so let it lie the space of three daies on the wound, moistening the sponge with vinegar when it drieth, for it healeth perfectly, as he saith. Or lay on *lana succida* wet in vinegar, or an onion brused with hony, or the toppes of *origanum* tempered with salt and onions in equall portions. But for bitings that are come to suppuration or matter, temper the meale of *eruum* with hony and lay it on: For it is speciall good for such bitings. If they be enflamed, anoint them with *spuma argenti* or litharge beaten with water.

After the place hath been fomented, as before is said, and the sponge remoued, some account it very good to lay vpon the wound a cateplasm made of walnut kirkels, onions, hony and salt boiled together, and made vp with wheat meale, or *farina erui*, beaten together. It is good to keep the wound open some reasonable time before it be healed vp.

*Amatus Lusitanus* being called to the cure of one bitten by an English Mastine dogge that was not made, kept the wound from healing, a month together, to preuent all danger that might haue hapned.

*Curat med.  
Centur. 2. Cu-  
ra. 78.*

*Simples of great vertue against the  
byting of a mad dogge.*

**A** *Grimonia, Eupatorium, Agrimonie* is of force to purge by vrine, and giuen either in powder, or the iuyce of the greene herbe drunke of one bitten with a mad dogge, after three or fower daies from the beginning, is of great effect, especially if the body haue beene dealt withall before with other conuenient meanes. It is very excellent also against the biting or stinging of serpents, and other poisons.

*Allium, Garlicke*, is of very great operation against all cold poisons, and the biting of a madde dogge.

*Alysson, Madwort, or Galens Moonewort.* Galen affirmeth it to be a maruelous herbe in curing such as are bitten of a mad dogge, yea though they were entred into madnes. It is brought out of *Spaine*, and *Italy*: but nowe some of our Herboristes haue it growing in their gardens.

*Amygdala, Almons* beaten with hony, are very good to lay to the biting of a mad dogge.

*Angelica*, is very excellent against the biting of a mad dogge or any other venemous beast.

*Aphronitrum, Spuma maris*, tempered with swines grease, auaieth much against such bitings.

*Arnoglossa, Plantago, Lambes tongue or plantain*, is also very good.

*Beta, Beet* is commended for a good herbe in this case.

*Betonica,*



*Betonica*, *Betonie* is also greatly commended for such bitings.

*Brassica*, *Colewort*, This herbe saith *Rabbi Moyses*, hath a peculiar propertie against the biting of a mad dogge.

*Bulbi omnes impositi iuuant.*

*Cancer flumiatilis*, *River crabfish*, The ashes of these fishes (as *Galen* saith) are of wonderfull vertue, by the propertie of their substance, against the biting of a mad dogge, either alone, or much more by mixing them with gentian and frankencense or olibanum, in such sort as there may be of frankencense one part, of gentian fiue, and of the ashes of crabfishes ten parts. This he learned of his Master *Aesculapion* the Empiricke, who alwaies had this powder in a readines, prepared as followeth. Into a pot of red brasse hee put a number of crabfishes aliue, wherein he burnt them so long till they might bee beaten to very fine powder. This he did after the rising of the dog starre, the sunne being in the signe of *Leo*, and the Moone being 18. daies ould. This powder he gaue the dog-bitten body, euery day, fortie daies together, about a spoonefull at once, sprinkled with water. But after three or fower daies from the begining, he gaue euery day two spoonefuls sprinkled as before.

An other of his Masters called *Pelops*, did no lesse esteeme the powder of these fishes, then the former.

*Oribasius*, *Paulus* and *Actius*, prepare them much after the same manner. The vse of them is very much regarded both of ould and late writers.

*Cape Onion*. The iuice of onions tempered with

hony,

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hony, rue and salt, is very profitable against the biting of mad dogges.

*Centaurium minus*. The lesser centurie is an herbe of very great excellency for the same.

*Chamaepitis*, Herbe-luie, or ground pine stamped greene with honny, is of vertue against poyson, or the byting of any venemous beast.

*Gentiana*, Gentian or Felwort, a dram of the powder of the root of gentian or felwort, mixt with a little pepper and herbe grace, and giuen inward, is profitable for such as are bitten or stung with any maner of beast, or for any that hath taken poyson.

*Hyana pellis*, the skinne or hide of the beast *Hyana*, is of so admirable efficacie, saith *Aetius*, that if it be lapt about one that beginneth to be mad of the biting of a mad dogge, he will quickly be restored againe to his wits. Or the powder of it burnt and giuen in drinke, will asswage the affection of *hydrophobie*.

*Imperatoria*, masterwort, the root with the leaues stamped and layd vpon the bytings of mad dogs, or rather venemous beasts, will cure them.

*Lapathum*, Docke or herbe-patience is greatly commended by *Aetius*, to be laid plasterwise on the wound or byting, and the decoction therof drunk, saying, he knew an ould man that vsed none other remedie.

*Lichnis Plumaria*, Fether-top or wild campion, the weight of two drams of the seed heereof beaten to powder and drunke, is good for such as are bitten of any venemous beast.

*Dryopis*, *Aglica*, *Echium*, *Alibindian*, *vipers*, *buglosse*



glosse or wall buglosse: this herbe chewed and the iuyce swallowed downe, is a most singular remedie against poison and the byting of any venemous beast, or the root chewed and laid on the sore, worketh the same effect.

*Melissa, Melissophyllon*, Balme drunke in wine, or applyed outwardly, is of great vertue against the byting of mad dogges, or other venemous beasts.

*Nepeta*, Nep dry, is a very good herbe for this purpose: It draweth all the circumstant moisture from the deepest parts of the bodie, as *Oribasius* writeth.

*Origanum* wild marierome drunke in wine, is good against any kinde of poyson.

*Oxalis Acetosa*, Sorrell brused and layd on, or the decoction thereof drunke, is of great force in this case as *Aetius* reporteth. Some vse it as a secret, both in meats and medicins prepared therewith and applyed to the wound.

*Pimpinella*, Burnet, This is a herbe of excellent vertue against the biting of a mad dogge. Of this herbe a hunts-man belonging to the french King *Henry the second*, made report vnto Doctor *Iohn Fernelius* (while he had him in cure of a grieuous disease) that he knew by often experience, so great excellency in it for preuenting of *hydrophobie* or feare of water, that whosoever being bitten of a mad dogge, did vse to eat thereof certaine mornings fasting, either in a salade or otherwise ordred did neuer sustaine any hurt by such byting, which he first made prooffe of in the Kings hounds, with notable good successe.

*Porrum,*

*Porrum*, Lecke, the iuyce of Leekes drunke with hony, is good against the byting of venemous bealts, and so are the leaues stamped and layd on the wound.

*Potamogeton*, pond-weed tempered with salt and layd on the sore, will not suffer any to fall into *hydrophobie*, saith *Aetius*.

*Prasium*, *Marrubium*, Horehound is one of the three herbes of account that *Galen* mentioneth.

*Ruta silvestris*, or *agrestis*, the seeds of this herbe are very excellent to drinke against all bytings.

*Scordeum*, water-germander, or garlick-germander, is an herbe of very great account, not onely against all bytings of venemous bealts, but also against the plague and other poisons. This herbe and *Centaurium minus*, and *Prasium*, haue beene retained sayth *Galen*, as great secrets for these infirmities, among the ancient Physitians : but yet hee preferred *Terra Lemnia* before them all.

*Scorzonera*, Viper grasse is also reputed of great vertue against poisonous bytings.

*Serpillum*, wilde time is good against the bytings of any venemous beast either taken in drinke, or outwardly applied.

*Triticum*, wheat chewed betwixt the teeth, and laid on the bitten wound, is very curatiue. So is the meale thereof tempered with vineger, or the branne of it.

Balmes either naturall or artificiall, are very excellent to dresse the bitten wound withall.

Some remedies named in this treatis, I haue set downe in Latine, as I found them in the Authors thereof,



thereof, partly because any Apothecarie vpon the sight thereof, can prepare them in better sort then other that are not vsed to such practises: and partly for that many remedies heretofore ( and too commonly indeed ) diuulged and laid open to the vnskilfull managing of women and al-daring Empirickes, ( though of themselues very excellent, where they bee ordred *per manum artificis*, by the ministration and application of a skilfull artist that knoweth the true times and opportunities of their vse ) haue fallen out to doe great hurt to such as they haue beene practised vpon, to the great discredite and vnderferued blemishing of the most noble science of Physicke, especially in matters of purging and phebotomie, and such particulars as specially belong to the secret mysteries of Physicke. For now are start vp so many *Thessalian* Physicians in euery corner, whom many not vnproperly doe tearme Dogleches, that this neuer too much commended Science, containing in it the hidden secrets of all the whole Elementall world, is growne now so triuiall and basely common, as euery smattering Surgion, euery Apothecarie, yea almost euery woman, and euery botching Assc that hath read a little in English bookes of medicine, take vpon them to bee as good Physicians, as those that in the vniuersities haue spent many yeeres, and much mony in the suite and studie thereof, and been dignified with the highest degrees of schoole, belonging to that profession, that the Vniuersities can bestowe vpon them.